THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Scene at the Opening of Parliament—Queen Victoria "Going Down" to the House—Dismal Weather and a Sullen Reception by the People—No Cheer for Royalty, but Loud Cries for Reform—The Crowd Ripe for Mischief, Etc.

LONDON, February 5.—Queen Victoria opened the adjourned session of the British Parliament in person at two o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty going in state from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, in order to read her speech from the throne on the occasion. A cold and dreary morning ushered in a rainy, heavy day, and the popular belief and superstition that such royal pageants are specially favored with fine weather, or "Queen's weather," as they term it, utterly failed of realization in this instance.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor at 11 o'clock in the morning. She was met by the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of state, the heralds, pursuivants, and other functionaries, when the procession was formed. The procession left Buckingham Palace at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a fine display of military, but the plumes of the soldiers were draggled, and their uniforms rendered dull with heavy sparkles of rain.

There were large numbers, crowds of people out, but they were almost hidden under a forest of expanded umbrellas. There was no enthusiasm among them; there was no cheer as the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall, or when she alighted, and no cheers for the Prince of Wales. The military band played the air "God Save the Queen," in really fine style; but the music appeared to fall on what may be termed sullen ears, for the people made no response.

On reaching the Parliament the scene in the House of Lords was magnificent. The nobility, including the peers, their wives, and dignitaries of the Church, were present in gorgeous costumes and robes. The peeresses and other ladies were in full dress, their costumes glittering with diamonds, and many of them, entitled by rank, with coronets on their heads. They wore cloaks of ermine.

Queen Victoria, who was superbly robed, was duly announced by the heralds, and was received on entering the House by the vast audience rising to their feet. Her Majesty ascended the throne, the Premier of England, the Lord Chancellor, and other officers of the Crown taking their proper positions near her.

The members of the House of Commons having been duly summoned, a large number of the honorable gentlemen attended at the bar of the House of Lords. When silence was obtained, the Queen rose and read her speech in a clear and firm tone of voice.

At the conclusion of the speech the session of Parliament was declared duly opened, and the royal *cortege*, having reformed, returned to Buckingham Palace. The scene of the return was even, if possible, more dismal than that on the approach. Everybody in the crowd was thoroughly soaked with the rain. As the procession passed along the Queen was greeted with cries of "Reform!" "Reform!" The people chaffed and made fun of the police and soldiers. There was not a cheer given. The police behaved with very great forbearance and mildness, or trouble would have ensued, as the large crowds which were turned out were evidently ripe for mischief.

There was a general prediction uttered that the present is the last Parliament which Queen Victoria will open in person.

There are great preparations being made here for a grand reform demonstration on the 11th instant. The people assert that they will on that day show her Majesty the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness towards the Cabinet, and even Crown, is undisguised. There are placards posted in every street saying that "men without votes are serfs." Even the personal regard entertained for Queen Victoria is in danger of being overshadowed by the *furor* of reform.

The Queen has resolved to appear in public more frequently. A series of royal receptions, to take place at the Palace, commenced to-day.

NAPOLEON'S REFORMS.

Public Opinion on the Imperial Measures—What the French Say.

From La France of Paris, January 22.

The official journal has announced to the country the constitutional reforms which we foresaw some days ago, and the principal points of which we had already made known. These acts speak sufficiently for themselves; it would be difficult to place a commentary side by side with this great manifestation of imperial initiative. However, we do not fear being mistaken in saying that the country will see in it a new progress, and will await with confidence the experiment which is going to be made in the practice of constitutional liberty. The presence of the Ministers in the Chamber, the right of interpellation, the liberty of the press, and the right of meeting—such are the reforms which the Emperor has spontaneously accorded. They reveal once more that spirit of foresight which has always so well understood the wants of his time and the legitimate wishes of public opinion; and if in their practical application they respond to the imperial programme, they will mark a new era in the development of our institutions.

From the Paris Siecle, January 22.

* * * That solemn discussion (the debate on the address) in the French Chambers really offered of late years no inconvenience. The loss of time complained of in the Emperor's letter did not exist, since the presentation of the budget and of all the important bills never took place until some days or even weeks, after the grand debate on the address. In the present state of Europe, we greatly regret the decision come to, for the patriotism of the members of the legislative body could have imparted a great force to the negotiators of France. As to the right of interpellation, will it be of a *bona-fide* character, where its exercise is subjected to the approval of four bureaus out of nine? So regulated, it is an arm in the hands of the majority, which will sometimes, no doubt, be tempted to use it, but also at other times to employ it improperly. As far as the opposition is concerned, we feel great apprehension that this faculty will be illusory. As to the press, our opinion is well known. In default of the jury, we prefer the administrative intervention, which offered a certain moral responsibility for the functionaries having jurisdiction in the matter.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, January 22.

Napoleon III, after having given us security and order, those essential conditions of all society, is continuing at present the liberal work commenced by the decree of November 24, 1860. In his far-seeing prudence, and penetrated by the sentiment of his high responsibility, the Emperor has believed that the hour has come for enlarging the circle of public liberties. The empire has already given to France fifteen years of profound tranquillity, prosperity, and glory. The ground appears to his Majesty at present sufficiently consolidated for such valuable results not to be endangered by the additional concessions enumerated in the decree of January 19, and announced in the letter to the Minister of State. Napoleon III will thus have had the double glory of being, as we have often said, the restorer of order and founder of liberty in France. The nation will greet with confidence and joy the liberal act which will mark a new date in the history of a great reign.

From the Epoque of Paris, January 22.

The *Moniteur* has spoken; the important changes announced for some days past are resolved on and about to be accomplished. The address is suppressed, the right of interpellation under certain regulations replaces it; the Minister will be able to take part in the discussions of the Chambers; press offenses will be submitted to the correctional tribunals; and a new law will regulate the right of meeting. We shall examine each of these modifications successively and in detail; we shall consider the exact scope they may assume in practice, and especially to what extent they will contribute to the development of liberty.

But one thing strikes us at once, and that is the constant anxiety of the Emperor to place our institutions in unison with public opinion, and his desire to listen at the same time to the voice of experience and that of the country. In presence of this homage rendered to progress, we are convinced that ameliorations, even the most opportune, are never definitive. Progress is by its very nature successive and daily, like experience. And that is why the nation, in receiving with satisfaction what it obtains to-day, and confident in the inevitable development of its destinies, will always justly expect that the empire and liberty have not attained their *ne plus ultra*.

From the Gazette de France, January 22.

The rumors which had been current lately were, unhappily, well founded. The Emperor withdraws from the Legislative body the right to draw up an address in reply to the speech, and the deputies of the nation will no longer present in a body the wishes and complaints of their constituents. The Emperor will speak of the general affairs of the State, and the Senators and Deputies will listen in silence. During six years it has been believed (from 1860 to 1867) that it was the duty of a Deputy to clearly and respectfully express the opinions of those who had returned him on the progress of affairs, at the opening of the Chambers. What was considered good in 1860 seems objectionable in 1867. We repeat it, we are profoundly afflicted at the suppression of the address, for which nothing will compensate; we do not even except the right of interpellation, such as it is established.

Four bureaus out of nine are a serious hindrance, and which in practice will show all that liberty loses by the abolition of the right of address. What until now had made us doubt the correctness of the rumors as to the reform on this point is that, in our estimation, the legislation under which the elections of 1863 were made ought to be maintained until the expiration of the period for which the deputies were returned. It seems to us that there was an intimate relation between the deputy's mission and the political conditions under which he was to exercise his functions. On that point we believe we faithfully express the sentiments of the country, which certainly expected to see its deputies retain until 1869 the prerogatives they possessed in 1863, when they were named. The other reforms announced are not sufficiently defined for us to pronounce on their liberalism before knowing the laws which will regulate them.

A Curious Story from the East.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"An astounding letter has been received by the French Minister of Public Instruction from M. Lejean, who has been sent by the French Government on a journey of scientific explorations to India and the Persian Gulf, and who dates from Abushehr (Bendershehr), a seaport on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. The discoveries he reports to have made are of so extraordinary a nature that we scarcely like to repeat them without further confirmation. They extend from the oldest times to the Alexandrine period, and even from the Arians to Buddhism. He speaks of having discovered ante-Sanscrit idioms (*langues paleo-ariennes*) 'still spoken between Kashmir and Afghanistan by the mountain tribes,' and he undertakes to prove 'that these languages have a more direct connection with the European languages than Sanscrit.' In the Persian Gulf he has followed 'step by step' the voyage of Nearchus, the commander of Alexander the Great's fleet, who (in 325) sailed in about five months from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Gulf, and fragments of whose voyage are preserved in Arrian. Near Abushehr M. Lejean has discovered, according to his report, two ruined cities of the Persepolitan period, viz., Mesambria (now Ruhil) and the Hierametis of Nearchus (Gheramita.")

How Patti Learns an Opera.

The *Vogue Parisienne* gives the following details of the system by which Patti learns a new opera. Her brother-in-law is her master. Wherever she resides a piano is always placed in a room next to her private apartment, so that every note played on it can be heard by her. When a new part is to be learnt by her, her brother-in-law, without warning her beforehand, plays whatever air he thinks likely to please her; and as though he were only playing for his own amusement, recommences the same air three or four times. Adelina's voice is soon heard in the next room, as it were echoing the *motif*. The Professor continues, and perhaps sings the tenor, while he plays soprano on the piano. This seldom lasts many minutes. The door of the drawing-room is opened by Patti, singing all the while; she takes her brother-in-law's place at the piano, and now, thoroughly excited, studies the part with all the ardor of her artist nature. In two days Adelina knows the music as well as the libretto of a whole opera, and performs her part in it at the Italiens within a week of having first received the score, with what triumphant success I need not relate.

The Will of Julius Winklemeyer.

The great brewer of Market street, St. Louis, who died last week, leaves an estate valued at nearly half a million. The following are the provisions of the will:—

After providing for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, he bequeaths to his children, viz., Julia, aged fifteen years, Christopher, aged 14 years, Charles, aged eleven years, Julius, aged seven years, Adolph, aged five years, and Ida, aged three years, the sum of one dollar each. To the South St. Louis School, $100. The remainder of his estate, real, personal, and mixed, is devised to his widow, Christiana Winklemeyer Von Stifel: provided, however, that in case she shall marry again she shall be entitled only to such part as shall be legally due her by reason of her dower right: and provided [again] that, in case either of the children shall come of age and then commence a business of his own, or shall marry, then the widow to pay to either of such children $5000 in one year after the commencement of business or marriage. Charles and Christopher Stifel are appointed executors. The will is dated May 3, 1866, and is witnessed by Roger Roetger, C. C. Hartman, and Louis Reinken.

A Ballet Dancer Arrested.

Mad'lle Salvioni, the ballet dancer, at present fulfilling an engagement at the Argentina Theatre in Rome, has been arrested by order of the authorities, under the following circumstances:—She dances in a ballet entitled *The Countess of Egmont*, and at a certain part of the performance has to embrace one of the characters, who is supposed to be her lover. The Lieutenant of the Vicariat, being apprehensive that the public would be shocked by this amatory exhibition, ordered Mad'lle Salvioni to discontinue it. She refused, alleging that the person she embraced was a woman like herself, though dressed in male attire, and that the audience were aware of the fact. To punish her disobedience the Lieutenant sent four gendarmes to arrest Mad'lle Salvioni, and the arrest would appear to have been made on the stage. As a great favor, the rebellious danseuse was allowed to remain under arrest in her own house.—*Foreign Letter.*

Opera in Bombay.—At Bombay the Italian opera company have had a special evening for native ladies, "under the patronage of her Highness the Ranee of Jum Khundee." A grand opera and ballet formed the entertainment.

OBITUARY.

Teresa Bagiola Sickles.

This lady died at her residence in Fifth avenue, New York city, on Tuesday night, of congestion of the lungs. Teresa Bagiola was born in Florence, Italy, and was brought to this country while an infant by her father, Luigi Bagiola, who was at one time a fine baritone singer, and afterwards a popular music teacher in New York.

When scarcely fifteen years old, just blooming into womanhood, and one of the most beautiful and charming of her sex, she became acquainted with Daniel E. Sickles, who had left his trade, printing, for the profession of the law, and had been elected a member of Congress. Mr. Sickles was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and took his wife to Washington, where she became one of the reigning belles of that gay city of magnificent distances.

She was not long a resident of the National Capital before an acquaintance with Colonel Philip Barton Key took place, which resulted in an improper intimacy. General Sickles discovered that his bed had been dishonored, and in February, 1859, he met Mr. Key in the street, near the Capitol, and killed him.

For this homicide he was arrested, and, after a trial lasting twenty days, he was acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of justifiable homicide. Mrs. Sickles sought and obtained the forgiveness of her husband, after the most torturing repentance, and they lived happily together thereafter.

General Sickles served in the army during the Rebellion, and attained the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, which he still holds. He lost a leg at the battle of Chancellorsville.

Mrs. Sickles was a woman of such sweetness of disposition as to have won the admiration of all, and in the seclusion of her after-life she had the gratification of receiving hundreds of condoling letters from sympathizing friends, who refused to forget her for her misfortune's sake.

Commander Samuel Swartwout, United States Navy.

The death of this veteran naval officer took place yesterday at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, after a painful and lingering illness. The deceased was born in New York State in 1805, and was consequently sixty-two years of age at the time of his death.

He entered the naval service on the 10th day of May, 1820, and in 1822 was assigned to duty as a midshipman on the ship Hornet. The following four years were passed in the same capacity on board the corvette Cyane, sloop Peacock, and frigate Constitution. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the service, and on the 14th of September, 1855, was commissioned a Commander, which rank he held ever afterwards. Although the late Commander took no active part in the late war, nor in the war with Mexico, he was, nevertheless, accounted an able officer. Entering the navy, as he did, at a time when there were no steam war vessels, his profession was studied in the severest possible school.

His promotion to the rank of Commander during a time of profound peace, unbroken save by the war with Mexico, and in which the navy took but a small part, would attest his skill and ability. For several years past, the Commander has been in command of the naval rendezvous at New York, and in the exercise of his duties won many friends. As one of the representatives of a time when the nation was yet struggling in its infancy, his death will be generally regretted, particularly when we consider his faithful services to the country of nearly half a century.

Sir Adam Hay.

Late English papers announce the recent death of this baronet at Cannes, on the 18th ultimo. He was born on the 14th of December, 1795, and married in 1823 to Henrietta Callendar, by whom he had several children. Robert, second son of the deceased, succeeds to the title and estates, which will be shared by an American lady, Sir Robert having married Sally, daughter of Mr. A. Duncan, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. D'Alton.

The Irish papers announce the recent death of this gentleman, distinguished for his writings on Irish history and antiquities. He is well known as the author of the "History of the County of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishop of Dublin," and an "Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century," for the last named of which he obtained a gold medal and the highest prizes from the Royal Irish Academy. In addition to those mentioned, Mr. D'Alton wrote many other works, and was a contributor to several British periodicals.

The Seward-Motley Correspondence.

WHO IS M'CRACKEN?

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

"George W. McCracken, of New York, is the man who wrote the letter to the President about the infamous conduct of our Ministers and Consuls in Europe; of which Mr. Johnson spoke to Mr. Seward; of which Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Motley; of which Mr. Motley wrote to Mr. Seward; as to which the Senate inquired, and which we present to the public to-day. Geo. W. McCracken, of New York, is the man who peeped through the key-hole, who listened at the crack, who was up the chimney, and who has been dragged out from under the table by the nose. The Senate of the United States now has George W. McCracken, of New York, by that prominent feature which he has poked about so industriously, and if the Senate should pull it, before letting it go, we hope that honorable body will take Major De Boots' advice, and 'pull it gently, gently, gently.'

"Who is George W. McCracken, of New York! We have looked in vain for his name in the New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Directories. Nobody seems to know him, and probably nobody wants to know him. He is apparently the "utterly obscure person" that Mr. Sumner declared him. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is such a person as George W. McCracken, of New York; for even the man vulgar enough to write such a letter would scarcely be stupid enough to sign his true name. George W. McCracken, of New York is, possibly, assumed to conceal a man who, though not ashamed to do a dirty thing, was ashamed to be known as the author.

"Yet upon such a letter as this, from beginning to end malignant, disgusting, and unmistakably false, Mr. Seward could question the patriotism of a man so distinguished as Mr. Motley, and ask him for a confirmation of the grossest slanders! A letter which calls one of the representatives of the United States in Europe a flunkey, another a vulgar, ignorant fellow, another a common drunkard! It is surprising that Mr. Seward did not at once perceive that the President was insulted by such a letter, and inform Mr. Johnson of the fact. It is more surprising that he should have made it the basis of official action. When his correspondence with Mr. Motley was published, it was believed that, though nothing could excuse the tone of Mr. Seward's letter, he must have had *some* authority for supposing that gentleman to be no gentleman and a renegade. Yet, even this presumption, this apology for the Secretary, was unfounded. George W. McCracken, of New York, was all the authority Mr. Seward had. George W. McCracken, of New York, is the mean little mouse which has crawled out of this mountain of scandal; and hereafter, we greatly fear, when Mr. Seward utters his prophecies of wars ending in ninety days, the implicit faith of his countrymen will scarcely continue unless he distinctly affirms that it was not George W. McCracken, of New York, who told him so."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Settlement of the Question—The Congressional Plan—Senator Williams' Bill Adopted—Features of the Scheme.

From the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—When the House assembled to-day, it was whispered around that the Reconstruction Committee had agreed upon a bill to be submitted to the House, but that secrecy had been enjoined, and it would not be made public until announced in regular order. It soon transpired, however, that the Committee had agreed upon the bill introduced into the Senate on Monday by Senator Williams, providing for the establishment of a Supervisory Military Government in the Southern States.

The bill divides the ten States into five districts, each to be commanded by an officer not less in rank than Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. The other details of the bill, given elsewhere, practically give the military authority control over nearly all matters of Government in the Southern States. The minority attempted to effect an adjournment before the bill could be presented, but failed to do so, and at 4·30 P. M. Mr. Stevens sent it to the Clerk's desk. Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, fearing that it was the intention of the majority to push the bill through to-night, offered an earnest protest against haste in disposing of it, and finally demanding at least an hour for its debate by the Democrats. He claimed that the House should act with a due regard for the will of the American people; and Mr. Stevens replied that he would consult the American people to-night, and press the bill through to-morrow, when it would come up as a matter having precedence over everything else. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, sought to introduce an amendment to the bill, striking out the preamble, and inserting as follows:—"Whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the several States lately in rebellion, until said States shall have been fully restored to their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States; therefore, resolved, etc. "Mr. Bingham also sought to amend the fourth section as follows.—"That the Courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus except in cases in which such person or persons are held exclusively for a crime or crimes which, by law of the United States, are indictable by the Courts of the United States within such military district."

The bill is looked upon as the entering wedge in the destruction of the present Governments of the Southern States, and as an indication that nothing definite will be accomplished in their reorganization until the Fortieth Congress meets. Prominent Southern loyalists now here, express themselves satisfied with its provisions as a matter of temporary relief, and are particularly gratified that it has been presented just at this time, when the Johnson men of the South are urging their compromise.

The New Plan.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—From a quarter not to be doubted, I have information that the reported propositions about to emanate from the Southern States in reference to reconstruction are well founded. It is now well known in political circles that such propositions are under consideration, and that the Southern Legislatures now in session are acting in concert upon the matter. The report that they will first be submitted in form by the Legislature of North Carolina is doubtless unfounded.

They will come in a general appeal from the whole South, and will be of such a nature as may be acceptable to the Republican party and the leaders in Congress. The greatest interest is evinced in the matter, and the anxiety exhibited by prominent Southern politicians shows conclusively that such a movement has been agreed upon. The Virginia Legislature now have the subject under consideration privately, and in a few days, if intelligence reaches them from the South, it will be publicly discussed. The people are tired of political inaction, and have determined to push matters forward as far as may be in their power.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, offered by Senator Dixon to-day, is nearly the same as the Southern project recently published, and the bill from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported by Representative Stevens, is founded upon the bill recently introduced by Senator Williams, of Oregon.

Military Governments for the Southern States.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, from the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, has reported a bill for the more efficient government of those States. It makes a military district of each of the "so-called States," and subjects them to the military authority of the United States.

It makes it the duty of the General of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to furnish such officer with a military force sufficient to enable him to perform his duties and to enforce his authority. It makes it the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all peaceable and law-abiding citizens in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and he shall have power to organize military commissions for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

In short, it places each of the so-called Southern States under martial law, and subjects each and all of its citizens to the arbitrary will of the commanding officer of the district and of the military commissions appointed by him: for it is well known that martial law is the absence of all law, and the action of the military commission is but to ascertain the facts, upon which the will of the commanding officer makes the law and executes it. Of course this bill will be vetoed by the President if it is passed by Congress, and then comes the tug of war.

A New "Sensation" in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

"The new theatrical *lionne*, secured at an enormous outlay for the Bouffe's Parisiens, is no less celebrated a personage than Corah Pearl, whose *debut* in *Orpnee aux Enters* will undoubtedly attract a greater affluence than Rachel in her best days. Whether the said Queen of Anonymas, whose equipages, horses, grooms, and splendid attire has so often been mistaken by strangers walking along the Champ Elysees for the first time as those of some sovereign princess, has any talent either for music or artistic action, remains to be proved. Will English paterfamalias and their daughters henceforth patronize Les Bouffes?"

Flowers in Paris.—The cultivation of flowers and rare plants in Paris has largely increased. At the beginning of 1855 the number of gardeners and workmen belonging to the municipality was only 3; in 1858, 12; in 1862, 40; in 1864, 60; and in 1865, 101. The plants and shrubs have similarly increased. In 1855, only 600 could be furnished; in 1863 there were delivered 1,602,765, of which 1,575,600 were furnished by the florist of La Muette, 23,579 by the nursery of Longchamps, and 3186 by the fir nursery.

A New Trick.—A London paper says that, with a view to secure the return of conservative members for Windsor at the next election, a wealthy gentleman in the neighborhood has bought eighty £10 houses, and intends making up the number to one hundred. It is added that the agent of the property, who has hitherto served his liberal employer with indefatigable energy, has undergone a sudden conversion to conservatism.

THIRD EDITION

Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The President has approved of the bill punishing with heavy fine and imprisonment the buying, selling, exchanging, transferring, receiving, and delivering any false, forged, counterfeit, or altered public securities and currency. The printing thereon of any business or professional card is prohibited under penalty, while punishment is to be visited on the persons having in their possession, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression from any material to be used for the above-mentioned purpose.

The President has also approved of the bill providing that the several courts of the United States and the judges thereof, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States, the laws not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of them ilitary authorities of the United States, charged with any military offense, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States, from the passage of this act.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Movements of Governor Swann—The Seward Secret Mission, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Governor Swann is now in Philadelphia. He has gone there on invitation, and purposes making a speech at a banquet to-night. He also goes to New York to-morrow for the same purpose. He takes Senator Swann (prospectively) with him for the purpose of introducing him to a wider sphere of friends. Lieutenant-Governor Cox also attends the Philadelphia banquet.

The United States gunboat Gettysburg arrived at Annapolis yesterday, with Seward and others on board. The mission was simply for Seward's health, it is said.

From Boston.

BOSTON, February 7.—An elderly gentleman of this city, who is afflicted with lameness, was assisted into his sleigh at one of the horse railroad stations, a few days since, by a couple of young men, who, under cover of this act of seeming kindness, relieved his pocket of $1500.

The Steamship Atlantic.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The steamship Atlantic, for Bremen, is ashore near the west bank, Lower Bay.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton quiet and steady at 33c. for middling uplands. Flour unchanged. Sales of 7000 bbls. State, $9·25@12; Ohio, $11·20@13·40; Western, $9·25@12·50; Southern, $11·25@16·50. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn unchanged. Oats dull. Sales of 10,000 bushels State, 69@70c.; Western, 61@64c. Provisions dull. Beef dull and unchanged. New Mess Pork, $20·12½. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Stocks are stronger since the call. Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 103⅞; Canton, 44⅞; Erie, 59⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 120⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98¼; Michigan Central, 108⅜; Michigan Southern, 74; New York Central, 102⅞; Illinois Central Scrip, 114⅞; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson, 127; Five-twenties of 1862, 108½; do. do. of 1863, 106⅜; do. do. of 1864, 107½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105⅜; Sterling Exchange, 8½; at sight, 9¼. Gold, 137⅞; it has been 139.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The action the Court took on Tuesday, in giving a day to the officers to bring in parties engaged in causes, proved successful, for this morning there were so many persons in attendance that some of them could not find room enough to stand in Court. There was a great deal of confusion in the court-room, so much that the Crier had great difficulty in getting the answers of parties as their names were called. His Honor the Judge took proper measures to preserve quiet and order, by commanding the officers to keep all persons quiet, even by force if necessary.

The confusion was so great that Judge Ludlow said it was not only impossible, but disgraceful to attempt to transact business while this lasted, and if it was not stopped it would be necessary to adjourn the Court. The officers were again directed to seat all persons, if possible, and if not possible, to tell all that could not be seated to stand outside until called in.

The District Attorney said the only way to relieve the court-room was to select those cases that could be tried, and to discharge persons not engaged in these for a limited time; and he proceeded to do this.

SNEAK-THIEF.

John Winters was convicted of a charge of the larceny of 167 pounds of canvas, valued at $20. The defendant and another man were caught as they were dragging the canvas up Commerce street, near Fifth. Detective Lamon testified to the Court that this man was well known to the police as a professional sneak-thief. The Court sentenced him to an imprisonment of two years and six months in the County Prison.

THE HORRORS OF MIDNIGHT.

At the dead hour of night, John Tolan, being "weary of dust and decay," sought a little horizontal recreation, and went to sleep in a market stall at Fifth and Shippen streets, and in thinking of the world outside, he dreamed that "none so sweet repose could find." As he was lying there peacefully, tranquilly as a babe in the arms of Morpheus, Hugh Gallagher woke him up, fearing the market might be burned, and Tolan's body with it.

Tolan did not have the true politeness to thank him for this act of charity, and Gallagher being stung to the quick by this ill-mannered neglect, closed his mouth firmly, grasped a black jack, flourished it in the gas light, and brought it down with fearful force upon the devoted cranium of the yet unconscious Tolan. Tolan began to question and argue the propriety of taking these liberties with his skull; but the impatient, valiant Gallagher would hear no idle words, and, resorting to the summary method of stopping the mouth of the man whom he had, in his own estimation, rescued from a fiery grave, tapped him again with the black-jack.

Disgusted, deceived in mankind in general, he started off in haste, but was rudely stopped by running against a man who took an entirely different view of the case. He was arrested and brought to court, where he was tried on the charge of assault and battery, and was convicted.

Bernard Rafferty was acquitted of a charge of receiving a coat, knowing it to have been stolen. Goods were stolen from a second-hand store in Shippen street, above Fifth, and this coat was seen at the store of defendant, and identified as one of the stolen articles. But there was no evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant in receiving the coat, hence the acquittal.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Samuel Clyde vs. Andrew S. McMurray, Samuel Boyd, Daniel Boyd, Daniel Baird, Samuel Cunningham, and Robert Grey. An action to recover against the defendants, who constitute the Olive Oil Company, the subscription of plaintiff in the said Company, alleging the whole affair of the Oil Company to have been a fraud. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—William Dilmore vs. Mary Dilmore. An action of divorce, upon alleged cruel and barbarous treatment of the wife to the husband. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.—Griffiths vs. Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Edward Christman vs. Richard Peterson and David Stewart. An action to recover damages for alleged misrepresentations in the formation of a coal company, by means of which plaintiff was induced to subscribe. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 7, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 105 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 108 for 1862 5-20s; 108 for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 7·30s; and 100⅛ for 10-40s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100@100⅛.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52¼, closing at 52⅛, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57¼, an advance of ½; Minehill at 56½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change. 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33¾ for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 110 was bid for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 104½ for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58½ for Commonwealth; and 122½ for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32 for preferred do; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 54 for Delaware Division; and 53½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅛; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 138, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New...ls.	100	100 sh Read R..............	52½
$5000 do................	100½	5 do......tranf.	52¼
$2000 New Jersey 6s....	100¼	100 do..............	52¼
$5000 Harrisb'g Bs......	90½	100 do..........b5.	52¼
$200 Sch Nav 6s, '82...	80	100 do..............	52½
68 sh Penna RR...ls.	57¼	100 do......s5wn.	52⅛
30 do...........s5.	57¼	900 do..........ls.	52
50 do...............	57⅜	100 do.........int.	52
70 do............ls.	57⅓	100 do..............	51·94
22 sh Leh N scr.........	52	200 do..........b5.	52
8 sh Minehill......ls.	56½	100 do.........s10.	52
200 sh Cata Pf.......ls.	30	100 do.............c.	52
149 sh Del Mut Sep....	77½	100 do.......s5wn.	52
100 sh Fulton C.b60flat	5½	200 do.....ls.s10.	52

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 106⅛@106⅝; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do. new, 105@105¼; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅛@100⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105½; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅞; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137⅞@138⅛; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16⅞; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10¾; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 7.—There is a moderate inquiry for good and prime Cloverseed, and holders are firm in their views, but common qualities are not wanted. Sales of 200 bushels at $8·25@8·75 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy is in steady demand at $4. Flaxseed in good request by the crushers at $2·75@3. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ℔ ton.

The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who are not disposed to purchase more than they actually require. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extra; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do., and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the stocks are light. The demand is entirely confined to fair and choice lots, which are held with much firmness. Sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at $3; Southern do. at $3·10@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35@1·38. Corn is less active. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 94@95c., and some damp at 90c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 500 bushels at 57@58c.

Prices of Whisky are entirely nominal.

Death of a Sporting Nobleman.

The English papers announce the death of the Marquis of Exeter—a Cecil—who was famous for his turf exploits. The London *Star* says:—

"It would far exceed our limits to enumerate Lord Exeter's successes on the turf, of which he has been designated a pillar of that national institution. For forty years he bred his own racing stud, which was at one time the largest in the kingdom; and was the breeder of Stockwell, which celebrated horse has been happily called 'king of the stud.' Lord Exeter never won the Derby, although he has run fourth twice in that race—namely, with Stockwell, and last year with Knight of the Crescent. His lordship won the Oaks no less than three times—namely, in 1821 with Augusta, in 1829 with Green Mantle, and in 1832 with Galata. In 1852 he had almost unexampled success, having won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and the Great St. Leger. He had won Two Thousand two years in succession—1829 and 1830, as well as in 1852, above mentioned. He won the Ascot Cup in 1833, the Goodwood Stakes in 1847, and many other races of less importance. In 1855 Lord Exeter contemplated breaking up his extensive stud; and a portion was sold by Mr. Tattersall, when the late Lord Londesborough became the purchaser of the famous horse Stockwell."

Flogging in Switzerland.—A Swiss citizen, a native of the canton of Uri, was some months ago flogged for having published a pamphlet against the Catholic religion. The Federal Assembly, to which he appealed, has just decided by a large majority that he was entitled to no redress, because flogging was adopted in the code of the State of Uri, and that the Federal Assembly cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of that sovereign canton.

Ignorance in Spain.—A Madrid letter in the *Independance Belge* remaks that "the public education in Spain is very backward, as may be imagined from the fact that out of a total of 72,157 municipal councillors, no less than 12,479 are unable to read or write. Among the number are included 422 mayors, and 938 deputy mayors."

Macaulay.—A bust of Macaulay has been placed in Westminster Abbey by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. It rests upon a handsome bracket, designed by Mr. Scott, in the immediate neighborhood of the grave and of Addison's statue, in Poet's Corner.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Southern Proposition.

From the Tribune.

It is known that the Governors of several Southern States under the Johnson regime were recently for several days in Washington, and that they, after conference with the President, agreed on a plan of reconciliation and restoration which is to be first submitted to their respective Legislatures, prior to a more general submission. We were seasonably favored with the result of their deliberations, but under an injunction of confidence, which seems to have been partial; since the identical matter which we were enjoined not to print until it had been acted on by one at least of the Legislatures in question, was on Tuesday printed without reserve by others.

The following is the gist of the project:—

Whereas, etc., Be it further resolved by the Legislature of ——, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment, to become part of the Constitution of the State of ——:

"Article —. Every male citizen who has resided in the State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

"*Provided,* That no person, by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under the said Constitution and laws."

REMARKS.

The aim of this proposition, it will be seen, is to secure the right of suffrage to all Southern whites, unless it be the newly naturalized and yet to be naturalized, and exclude (so far as possible) the blacks. We cannot see how this scheme should be expected to give satisfaction.

We stand for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. We do not balance one by the other: we commend each on its own merits—because it is just, wise, and calculated to benefit each section and every class. The North needs and will profit by universal amnesty as well as the South; for neither the country nor a part of it can truly prosper when another part is uneasy, apprehensive, afflicted, wretched. We are for impartial suffrage, because the whole land needs rest from sterile, dangerous agitation concerning negroes and negro rights. We all know where this must end: then why not go at once to the end and be done with it? The Southern proposition stops half way, and will settle nothing. It is more likely to intensify agitation than to allay it.

But the proposed restriction of black suffrage is radically unjust. Where a State provides for the education of all her people, we have not a word to say against a requirement of ability to read as a qualification for voting. Men should know how to read; if they wilfully refuse to learn, they may plausibly be disfranchised. So—not so plausibly, but with a show of reason—the man who has had a fair chance to acquire property, yet has none, may be debarred from voting, as thriftless and irresponsible.

But to say to men who have been slaves till now—who have been denied the right to acquire property, and to teach whom to read has been a crime by statute—"You shall not vote unless you have $250 worth of property, or know how to read and write," is adding insult to injury. You might as well hang a blind man for not being an accurate judge of colors. It is not to be thought of.

In the county of Logan, Southern Kentucky, as well as in several neighboring counties of that State and Tennessee, a number of negroes, several of whom served in the Union armies, have recently been killed and their property destroyed or stolen by undetected villains, whose *animus* is fairly indicated by a handbill they have posted up, as follows:—

I AM COMMITTEE.

1. No man shall squat negroes on his place, unless they are all under his employ, male and female.
2. Negro women shall be employed by white persons.
3. All children shall be hired out for something.
4. Negroes found in cabins to themselves shall suffer the penalty.
5. Negroes shall not be allowed to hire negroes.
6. Idle men, women, or children shall suffer the penalty.
7. All white men found with negroes in secret places shall be dealt with, and those that hire negroes must pay promptly, and act with good faith to the negro. I will make the negro do his part, and the white must, too.
8. For the first offense is 100 lashes; the second is looking up a sapling.
9. This I do for the benefit of all, young or old, high and tall, black and white. Any one that may not like these rules may try their luck, and see whether or not I will be found doing my duty.
10. Negroes found stealing from any one, or taking from their employers to other negroes, death is the first penalty.
11. Running about late of nights shall be strictly dealt with.
12. White men and negroes, I am everywhere. I have friends in every place. Do your duty, and I will have but little to do.

—The miscreants who post these handbills would all be voters under the Southern project; while the Union soldiers, whose property they have burned, will be disfranchised. It won't answer.

—We are heartily glad that the Southern whites are taking hold of the subject of Reconstruction. They might have started better; but it is better to start faulty than not at all. They will improve in time.

The Queen's Speech.

From the Times.

The Atlantic Telegraph gives us a *verbatim* report of Queen Victoria's speech at the opening of the British Parliament. Her Majesty congratulates the Lords upon the peaceful and satisfactory nature of the relations between her Government and all foreign powers, and hopes that the late Germanic war may lead to durable peace on the Continent of Europe.

With regard to the questions at issue with the United States, she gives her high sanction to the understood fact that she has suggested a mode by which the differences growing out of the acts of her subjects during the late civil war may receive an amicable solution, trusting that her suggestions may be met in a corresponding spirit, remove all possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

As to the war between Spain and Chili and Peru, it appears that the proffered mediation, or good offices, of the Queen and the French Emperor have failed to further the object of restoring peace.

In the matter of the Cretan insurrection, she has, with Napoleon and Alexander, refrained from direct interference; but all have exerted themselves to bring about improved relations between the Sultan and his Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the rights of the Porte.

The negotiations whereby Prince Charles of Hohenzollern accepted the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been satisfactorily arranged.

Colonial consolidation is a fixed fact, and a bill will be submitted to Parliament whereby all the North American Provinces will be united in one Government as members of the British Empire.

The Queen expresses a kind sympathy with her famine-stricken subjects in India, and states that her Government had instructions to make the utmost exertions to relieve the widespread distress. Since the famine an abundant harvest has much improved the condition of the suffering districts.

Returning to Ireland and Fenianism, her Majesty says, in a spirit of womanly charity:—

"The persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn, exalted the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will, consequently, be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions."

His Majesty regrets the extent of the cholera and the cattle plague, and, in reference to the former, states that she has ordered important commissions to arrange for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the principal cities.

Addressing the Commons, she says the estimates for the support of the Government have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. She hopes the Commons will grant a moderate sum for the establishment of an efficient army reserve.

The important subject of Parliamentary reform also claims her attention, and she expresses the significant hope that Parliamentary deliberations may be conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance which may lead to "the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise."

The condition of the labor question, and the rights and wrongs of employers and employed, are mentioned, with suggestions that measures be taken to settle differences and secure justice. The condition and wants of the merchant marine are also subjects for legislation, and attention is called to important features in the navigation laws of France.

The railway muddle is so important that her Majesty will propose a bill to regulate those stupid corporations, and enable them to meet engagements.

Among minor matters, the Parliament is called upon to improve the management of the sick and poor; to amend the Bankruptcy law; to consolidate the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts, and expedite legal business in the Common Law and Excise Courts.

Tenant-right is also mentioned, and a bill will be introduced to encourage occupiers of land in Ireland to improve their farms, and to secure to them just compensation for permanent improvements.

Mr. Johnson and His Proposed Compromise—A Tub to the Whale.

From the Herald.

Side by side with the Constitutional amendment adopted by Congress and already, ratified by seventeen of the loyal States, requiring only three more to fix it, we give the amendment agreed upon as a compromise between President Johnson and certain leading politicians of the Rebel States. Here they are:—

CONGRESSIONAL AMENDMENT.

Article 14—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in Rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debt, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUBSTITUTE.

Article 14—Section 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or withdraw from, the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside: and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective francise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

At the first glance the reader will be struck with the wonderful general resemblance between these two plans, and he will be apt to inquire, why should there be any further difficulty between the President and Congress, when the compromise proposed by Mr. Johnson is substantially the plan of Congress? A little examination, however, will show that the difference between the two plans is just the difference between the genuine Brazilian and the bogus California diamond. Let us see. Mr. Johnson proposes, first, to declare in the Constitution that no State has a right to secede, which is superfluous; that the General Government has no right to eject a State, which is claptrap; or to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent, which is already in the Constitution; or of representation in the House, which is already sufficiently secured. What, then, is the meaning of this proposition? It is only a reaffirmation of Mr. Johnson's theory that, after what he has done without authority from and in defiance of Congress, in reconstructing the Rebel States, Congress has no right to deny them admission into either House. It is the sophistry of Mr. Johnson's stump speeches, boiled down, in defense of his rejected policy.

His second proposition in reference to the national debt, and all Rebel debts, is substantially the pending amendment; and his third, in reference to citizenship and the equality of rights before the law of citizens of all colors, is also, in substance, the Congressional declaration, and it involves on his part a conversion to the Civil Rights bill, which he vetoed and which he is charged as neglecting to see "faithfully executed." Next, in regard to the ballot-box, the President proposes what may be called impartial suffrage, with the condition that "when any State shall, on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude," deny the elective franchise, etc., then the entire class of persons so excluded shall not be counted in the basis of representation. This seems to be perfectly fair; but what says the amendment of Congress? That when any State "shall in any way abridge" the suffrage, "except for participation in rebellion or other crime," the basis of representation therein shall be reduced accordingly. According to the President's plan Rebels are not to be excluded; and a reading and writing and property qualification, upon all classes alike, may be imposed by the States—a qualification which he has recommended to the South.

Now let us take the State of South Carolina, and see how each of these plans would operate therein, taking its population at three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks. Under the conditions of Congress Rebels may be excluded from the polls; but adopting one hundred thousand people as the ratio for a member of Congress, if the blacks are wholly excluded, South Carolina will lose four of the seven members of the House to which she will, by universal suffrage, be entitled. She will lose, too, in proportion to the effects of any restriction whatever upon blacks or whites, so that a property or reading and writing qualification will involve the same losses in Congress as exclusion on account of color. By the property and reading and writing qualification, on the other hand, which Mr. Johnson proposes to grant, the whole black population (excepting the few taught to read and write by the Freedmen's Bureau) and most of the poor whites would be excluded from the suffrage, so that South Carolina would be more a close corporation under her old Rebel oligarchy than ever before. And so of all the other Rebel States, more or less.

To make this thing sure, Mr. Johnson proposes no equivalent or substitute for the third section of the amendment of Congress, excluding certain classes of Rebels from office, State or Federal, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. On the contrary, he proposes to give the Rebels full swing, as if nothing had happened. He does not yet seem to comprehend the fact that the very strongest section of the Congressional amendment in the North is that which proposes to make the master spirits of the Rebellion take back seats in our political affairs until they can be safely absolved by Congress. Not long since Horace Greeley, in his benevolent desire to conciliate the South, issued, at a venture, his manifesto in favor of a general amnesty. The day before he did this he was good for the United States Senate: the day after he was as dead as Raymond or Thurlow Weed. The idea that the North shall be badgered again in Congress by such Southern Rebel leaders as Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, Mason, Slidell, Wigfall and company, is just as odious in the loyal States as was the Chicago-Vallandigham platform of peace at any price. Mr. Johnson's substitute for the pending Constitutional amendment, in short, is a dead failure.

What, then, can the Executive do to save himself? His only way of safety is to abandon all this useless hedging and ditching, finessing and quibbling, and squarely recognize the authority of Congress, and frankly adopt the pending amendment, together with the idea that the States which forfeited their rights in the late Rebellion are subject to the terms of Congress in the matter of their restoration. The great issue of his impeachment does not depend upon the merits of this plan or that plan. It rests upon his usurpation of the exclusive powers of Congress, his hostility to the authority of the law-making power, and his failure to "see the laws faithfully executed." In a word, it is because he has stood and persists in standing in the way of the legislative rights of Congress and the will of the people, as expressed upon this pending amendment, that he is to be impeached. By falling in with Congress and the amendment he may still be saved; otherwise no hedging or finessing will avail him. He has gone to the end of his rope, and he must fall back or be displaced.

Suspension of the President.

From the World.

"We will thank some one who holds the opposite view to show wherein and how Mr. Madison erred in supposing that the House, in deciding to impeach a President, can suspend him if suspected. And so of the Vice-President. If an impeached President still retains all the powers incident to his station, how came Mr. Madison—just fresh from framing the Federal Constitution—to blunder as above?"—*Tribune.*

—The very morning on which this challenge appeared in the *Tribune*, the *World* contained a luminous, coherent, and exhaustive exposition of the views of Mr. Madison on the point in question, from the pen of one of the ripest and most constitutional lawyers in the country, authenticated by his well-known initials. Mr. Curtis' exposition was buttressed by massive documentary evidence, so pertinent, so solid, so well applied, so conclusive, as to set at rest not only the question of Mr. Madison's individual opinion, but the intention of the framers of the Constitution. We had a right to expect that the *Tribune*, after such a challenge as that quoted above, would let its readers see the evidence it had called for. If that journal is edited with an honest desire to put its readers in possession of the truth, why is it so habitually shy of opposing arguments? It is true that a fair summary of Mr. Curtis' communication would make the presumptuous air of confidence with which the *Tribune* plants itself on untenable positions, seem cheap and ridiculous; for before assuming that the quotation from Elliot indubitably expressed Mr Madison's views, and mounting upon it to brandish a shillalah, the *Tribune* owed it to the reputation of its editor as a historian to investigate the subject. If he can build with such a confident air of defiance on a misunderstood fragment broken from the edges and corners of a subject, what trust can his readers have that he ever investigates anything with care? And when, after the truth which he neglects to find is pointed out to him by others, he ignores and conceals it, how can he expect any credit for candor? Or does he think that assuming the character of a historian lays him under no obligation to practise that virtue?

In the present case the subject is important, the evidence striking and solid, and the writer of such standing that it would be preposterous for any editor of a newspaper to affect to treat him with disdain. If his argument was long, the documentary proofs were of such moderate compass that their reproduction would have required little space. No excuse consistent with fair dealing can be imagined for their suppression.

That the Constitution does not authorize the suspension of an impeached officer during his trial, is evident on the mere reading of the provisions relating to impeachment. That precedent as well as authority is wanting for such a proceeding, is proved by the history of all the impeachments that have ever taken place under the Government; for though there has been a number of impeachments, no impeached officer has ever been suspended during his trial. That authority to suspend is not only not contained in the Constitution, but was deliberately kept out of it, kept out of it on full consideration, kept out for rendered reasons, is proved by the authentic record that such a proposition was offered, was debated, and was voted down by a large majority. No evidence of which a subject of this nature is susceptible could possibly be more completely convincing, or more overwhelmingly unanswerable and conclusive. The following quotation from Madison's own report of the proceedings renders all other proofs superfluous:—

On the 14th of September Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved:—

That persons impeached be removed from their offices until they be tried and acquitted.

Mr. Madison—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate.

Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

On the question to agree to it:—

Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 3. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—No, 8. (Madison's Minutes; Elliot, vol. 5, pages 541, 542.)

The *Tribune*, in parading the passage from Elliot, lays stress on the fact that Madison was "just fresh from framing the Federal Constitution," implying thereby that his opportunities must have made him perfectly acquainted with the intention of its framers. But their intention rests on no such doubtful inference; it is matter of authentic record made at the time, made by Madison himself, made by the leading actor against the proposition, who carried with him, by the force of his argument, nearly three-fourths of the Convention. Even if the passage from Elliot were as genuine as it is probably spurious, it could not shake or invalidate this entirely impregnable record. What the Convention *meant* on this subject is proved by what they *did* on it, and no subsequent opinion of anybody's can alter a past fact. That such a proposition was offered proves that the power of suspension was not already in the Constitution; that it was rejected proves that the door was locked and barred against it.

Elliot picked up such reports of the debates in the State Conventions as he could find scattered through the publications of the time, without undertaking to guarantee their correctness. The carelessness of the reporter, or the inadvertence of some printer or proof-reader in two or three successive reprints, may have substituted the name of Madison for that of some other speaker. The origin of this discrepancy may enlist a faint curiosity, but it is of no more importance than would be a second or third-hand report of a man's conversation about the contents of a deed, when the instrument itself existed in his own handwriting, signed with his name, bearing his seal, subscribed by attesting witnesses, and open to general inspection.

We have thus recalled attention to Mr. Curtis' impregnable statement, mainly for the purpose of subjoining an important practical inference, which it concerns the Republican party to heed. If Congress shall attempt to suspend President Johnson, he has the most solid constitutional grounds for resistance. Congress has no more right to suspend him during the trial, than they have to put him out of office previous to the impeachment. In the light of Mr. Curtis' exposition, it is a case that admits of no doubt, and Mr. Johnson would be false to his oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," if he permitted it to be thus wantonly and flagrantly violated. If Congress shall have the hardihood to undertake what the authors of the Constitution deliberately decided should never be done; if Congress shall attempt to invent against the Constitution a power which knocked in vain for admission and had the door shut its face, the proceeding will be so revolutionary as to justify and demand the most resolute and unshrinking resistance. To suspend the President in defiance of the Constitution will be as daring a rebellion as was that of the South in 1861. It will deserve to be confronted with measures equally decisive and crushing. President Johnson would have the public opinion of the world upon his side, because the evidence is of that plain, untechnical, and conclusive character which the whole world can appreciate.

We take it for certain, therefore, that, in the light in which the question now stands, the idea of suspending the President will no longer be seriously entertained. To push him into a corner where he would be compelled by his oath of office to resist, and where the public opinion of the world would sustain him in resistance, would be to plunge the country knowingly into the horrors and uncertainties of civil war. Bad and bold as the Republican malignants are, they will not dare to face this terrible responsibility. But if they conduct their impeachment with due observance of constitutional forms, it will amount to nothing. The whole design has been based on the assumption that the President could be suspended during the trial, the Republicans meanwhile gaining complete control of the Government, which they would use to enlarge the Supreme Court by putting in a majority of Republican judges, so that, whether the President was convicted or acquitted, all the questionable legislation of Congress would afterwards prevail. This game cannot be played—no other is worth playing. If the President could be suspended, there would be a motive to protract the trial until his term expired. But a trial may be protracted by the defense as well as by the prosecution, and the President remaining in office in any event until its conclusion, his term would gradually wear away during the enaction of a solemn farce. The accused can bring as many witnesses as he pleases, and they must be examined; he can employ as great an array of counsel as he pleases, and they must be heard. Butler, Phillips, Ashley, and all the leading zealots for impeachment, have publicly confessed and contended that it would be a futile proceeding without the suspension of the President. Suspension being a demonstrated impossibility, Radicalism had better compose itself to die with decency.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 1 5 No 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
188 Three doors above Walnut

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street
CAUTION—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is celed and marked. Patented Feb. 16, 1863 1 14 fmw3m rp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
m] CORNER OF RACE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 0
100,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 0
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 0
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	0,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 7
	Real Estate	36,000 0
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 2
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 9
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5 173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,54
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 18

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 11

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 ly

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 330

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 1 8 116m

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSHUA SPERING,
1 29 tuthst* Auditor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS, ANGELICA, SHERRY, HOCK, MUSCATEL, CATAWBA, CLARET, PORT, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

A FEARFUL CASE OF DESTITUTION—A MAN LIES UNBURIED IN A HOUSE FOR TEN DAYS, AND THE FAMILY IN A STATE OF STARVATION.—One of the most heartrending cases of destitution we have ever been called upon to chronicle, is one which was brought to light yesterday by means of a visit paid by one of the visitors of the Home Missionary Society to a house in the lower section of the city. The visitor, on entering the premises, discovered the whole family in almost the last stages of starvation, and the horror of the scene was heightened by the discovery of the appalling fact that the father of the family, who had died ten days ago, was still unburied, from lack of the necessary means to defray the expenses of sepulture.

The afflicted family, by depriving themselves of the simple food necessary to support life, and by pawning the few things they owned, had been able to raise about ten dollars, with which sum they secured the services of an undertaker, who prepared the body for interment, but refused to proceed further until the whole bill for the burial was paid him in advance. This the poor people could not do, and at the time of the visit of the humane member of the Home Missionary Society yesterday, the death of the other members of the family from abject want seemed imminent. The dreadful situation of affairs was discovered in the morning, and the visitor lost no time in finding the undertaker, whose requirements were speedily met, the amount advanced, and the body at once decently interred.

This case is certainly one of an extraordinary character, but we are assured that at the present time many of the deserving poor are suffering great hardships from lack of employment and other causes, which have reduced many of them to penury and utter want. Our citizens have only to know, we are gratified to say, that such destitution exists in our midst, in order to relieve it; and to their kind care we commit the poor and suffering, many of them the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers in the late war, and all of them entitled to our warmest commiseration and attention, particularly at this inclement season. Mr. Thomas T. Mason, the Treasurer of the Association, will receive contributions for the relief of those under the care of the Mission.

CELEBRATION AT NATIONAL HALL.—National Hall presented a most brilliant spectacle last evening, on the occasion of the triennial celebration and concert of the pupils of the schools of the Christian Brothers. The occasion was one of much interest to all assembled, and the immense audience present retired at the close of the celebration highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, and fully satisfied with the efficiency and beneficent results emanating from the establishment of the schools of the Christian Brothers. The exercises commenced with an overture by the fine band of St. Michael's Church, and this was followed by a lengthy programme, consisting of recitations, songs, trios, duets, and instrumental pieces, the latter performed entirely by the band, composed of small boys belonging to the institution. After a chorus by the pupils, the following named young gentlemen distinguished themselves, although all acquitted themselves very creditably:—Master E. J. Ryan recited "The Last Friends" in excellent style. This was immediately followed by the recitation of "The Spanish Champion," by Master T. G. McEvoy, who did well.

Master J. McQuaid recited "The Dying Hero" admirably, and "The Patriot's Vindication" was equally well rendered by Master J. H. Comber. A dialogue, entitled "The Impressment of an American Seaman," was well recited by Masters J. McEvoy and J. Bradley; "The Celtic Tongue" was well disposed of by Master John F. Lynch; and "The Union," by Master P. McGettigan, was a fine effort. Altogether, the celebration was a complete success, and reflects much credit on this deserving and popular religious institution, which is confined to the Catholic Church. Brother Oliver, and others connected with these schools, conducted the exercises.

THE CENTRAL STATION.—Police Magistrate Beitler yesterday committed a negro man named Charles Williams, charged with the larceny of a set of harness and a coat, stolen from Mr. John B. Haines, of Burlington, New Jersey. Mr. Haines pursued Williams to this city, and arrested him. The prisoner wore the stolen coat. He made no excuse, but hung his head and sobbed when the police led him away.

Two waiter girls from a whisky mill in Water street were brought before the Alderman. They are bartenders at the shop of John O'Brien. The reputation of the place is bad. Into it on Tuesday night a man named Francis Duff entered, to see the elephant. He came out minus his watch and porte-monnaie. The two girls, Mary Cox and Mary Jane Dickson, were committed for the larceny. The latter said that a man named Gallagher took the timekeeper.

A pickpocket named Henry Dickson was arrested by policeman Hergesheimer. Dickson, a few days since, completed a two years' term in the penitentiary. The prison-bleach is still upon his face. Yesterday afternoon he entered the store of Lewis Isaacs, 322 south Second street, and picked the pocket of a lady from Camden county, N. J. She discovered the loss as Dickson left the store. Mr. Isaacs followed him. The policeman found the thief secreted in an alley way. Dickson filled the policeman's hand with notes, but the star returned the money and took Dickson to the station. He will now go back to prison, probably for a longer term than he previously served.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN CHESTER.—The following exhibits the number of building improvements made in Chester, Delaware county, during 1866:—

In North Ward.—Cotton mill (stone), 55 by 105 feet, three stories high; woollen mill (brick), 52 by 102 feet, two stories high; one cotton mill, 48 by 140 feet; 71 brick and 25 frame dwelling houses; one stone mill, 40 by 75 feet; one woollen mill, 55 by 120 feet; one coal depot, and one Sunday School building.

In Middle Ward.—Five brick dwelling-houses; one store and planing mill, 40 by 60 feet; one sugar refinery (brick); hall and store, 40 by 75 feet; brick market house; city post office, 24 by 40 feet; and one livery stable. Market street, in this Ward, has been paved with cobble stones to Filbert street, at a cost of $10,000.

South Ward.—One stone cotton mill, 75 by 220 feet, erected by General Patterson; one store and hotel; one Methodist Episcopal Church; 38 brick and 17 frame dwelling-houses. The city is being resurveyed by D. Hudson Shedaker, of this city.

THE WATER WORKS OF THE CITY.—The statement below shows the operations of the Water Works of Philadelphia during the month of January:—

Works.	Gallons pumped during the month.	Average No. of gallons pumped per day.
Fairmount	589,889,597	20,989,662
24th Ward	48,101,940	1,551,675
Germantown	12,688,000	469,925
Total	650,679,537	23,011,262

The Schuylkill and Delaware Works were not in operation during the month, the supply to the entire city having been furnished by the Works named above.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Rosanna Osterman, late of Galveston, Texas, who lost her life in the steamer R. W. Carter, in February, 1866, in the Mississippi river, made the following bequests to institutions in this city:—$1000 for the benefit of the Hebrew Education Society in the city of Philadelphia; $1000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. A life interest is bequeathed to a certain person in the income of 1000 shares of canal company stock, the revenue from which, after the death of this person, is to be paid over to the officers of the Jewish Foster Home, Philadelphia.

HOSPITAL CASES.—William H. Bricket, twenty years old, a resident of New York, was severely injured at Chester by being jammed between the freight cars.

Mary Wilson, twenty-two years old, residing at No. 821 Chesnut street, was struck in the head with a brick and severely injured. Both of the above were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.—During the month of February the collections at the office of Mr. Sloanaker amounted to $315,965·11.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 7,
Donizetti's Comic Opera,
DON PASQUALE.
with Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Nell, and Oliver, and Miss C. Richings in the cast.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS,
LA SONNAMBULA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
MARTHA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 7,
FOURTH TIME IN THIS CITY
of the new Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK;
OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN.
Produced with new and beautiful Scenery by R. S. Smith, appropriate Music, etc.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To conclude with the Capital Farce of
THE WINDMILL.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH JACK AND GILL.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
JACK AND GILL.
Mr. G. L. FOX as the Clown.
Supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
Mrs. E. D. Wallace's Farce of
THE WAGER.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX.
G. L. FOX in a speaking part, with
JACK AND GILL.
SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

G. L. FOX IN THREE CHARACTERS—"THE FOX" WILL SPEAK FOR HIS BENEFIT—ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 8. Secure your Seats.
FOX in a speaking character—first time in this city.
FOX as the mischievous "Jack."
FOX as the funny "Clown."
FOX as "Wormwood"—first time.
TWO PIECES—THE LOTTERY TICKET and the wonderful "JACK AND GILL." 2 7 2t
Third Matinee, SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 7,
BENEFIT OF
MR. OWEN FAWCETT.
GREAT BILL, COMEDY AND DRAMA.
The new Sensational Drama, in three acts, by John Brougham, entitled
THE MILLER OF NEW JERSEY;
OR, THE PRISON HULK.
Sergeant Krowler.....OWEN FAWCETT
The original Comedy, by H. J. Byron, of
WAR TO THE KNIFE.
Mr. Nibbly.....OWEN FAWCETT
FRIDAY—Benefit of THOMAS J. HEMPHILL.
SATURDAY—Benefit of J. B. ROBERTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour,
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 5

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FOURTH MATINEE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 8,
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.
Vocalists—LADY AMATEUR and
MR. POLLAK.
Accompanied by Mr. ROESE.
Tickets, each One Dollar. 2 5 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 12 6 3m

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
TO-MORROW, at 8,
MR. KENNEDY'S LAST NIGHT. 1t*

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

BLACK CROOK.—PRINTED EXPOSE, with solution, mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents, and two-cent Post Office stamp. Address "G. W.," Box No. 370, Station K, Sub Post Office, Philadelphia. 2 7 3t*

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted!
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES!
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H. Rhawn
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
7'30 BONDS.
THE
SPECIE BASIS MINING CO
Has created a mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company, including twenty-three valuable gold, silver, and copper mines, located in Arizona, within twenty miles of navigation, to secure the payment of $250,000 of Bonds and interest.
The mines of the Company have been examined by thoroughly competent experts in mines and mining, and have been pronounced worth $2,500,000 in gold, as compared with other mines in the section, which have been sold for cash.
The Bonds are issued in sums of $100 each, redeemable June 20, 1876; with interest at 7 3-10 per cent., payable semi-annually by the redemption of the coupons attached, and entitle the purchasers to a full-paid stock bonus, such as will insure several hundred per cent. profit on the investment, besides the regular dividends on the stock.
The funds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to construct reduction furnaces, to extract the precious metals from the ores, which are known to be very rich, and for the legitimate expenses of the Company, and are held by the mortgage above-mentioned.
The full endorsement and faith in the security and profits accruing to the Bonds of the Company shown by shrewd business men and capitalists who have already invested largely in these Bonds, is a source of gratification to the projectors of the Company, and they feel warranted in assuring the public that no more secure and profitable investment has ever been offered.
The prospectus and full information of the
SPECIE BASIS MINING COMPANY
May be had on application to
W. R. ALLEN, Secretary.
Office No. 324 WALNUT Street,
2 2 stuth 3t Philadelphia, Pa.

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.
Apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 16tuths12t Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of Itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
8 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 1? mwi5 No. 510 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22 000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
5000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 24x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
700 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
200 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
2000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

NAVY SUPPLIES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100 000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 2?0,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20 000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200 000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'r, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 7 *

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

Pennsylvania State Loan.

At last the disgrace so long attached to our State is to be wiped out, and the preparatory steps to the redemption of our overdue bonds have already been taken. Elsewhere in our paper to-day will be found the advertisement of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, asking for proposals for the loan of $23,000,000. The loan is exempt from all State and local taxation, and divided into four classes, namely:—Five millions of dollars, payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars, payable at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years.

The proposals for this loan must state whether they intend to demand five or six per cent. interest, and whether they will pay cash, or exchange the overdue bonds. The proposals must be forwarded to the Capital, with the direction "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A." The seals will be broken on the first of April, 1867, at noon, by the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and the loan awarded. The advantages of such an investment must be obvious to every capitalist. The security is undoubted, the interest is a high one, and the length of time before maturing commends it to all guardians and trustees. Much credit is due to Mr. W. H. Kemble, the Treasurer, for the energy with which he has pressed this becoming change in the financial policy of our State. The Legislature also deserves thanks, not for doing what is only its duty, but for doing it so promptly, and in such an acceptable and equitable form.

McCracken on His Travels—What He Saw and What He Said.

The Senate has succeeded in unearthing the peripatetic eavesdropper and spy who made it his "special business" to wander about Europe, and "report" on the sentiments of our foreign ministers. He bears the elegant patronymic of "McCracken." The attempt to connect him with Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New York, as his nephew, has proved a failure. Mr. O'Conor declines the honor, and says he doesn't know the fellow—he is "neither relative, connection, nor acquaintance" of his. *Who* he is nobody seems to know. He is merely *McCracken*—"only this, and nothing more!"

His letter to the President is a miserable tissue of twaddle, and is only interesting as an illustration of the kind of creatures that now have the ear of the Administration, and upon whose representations eminent citizens like Mr. Motley are subjected to insult by our fallen and decrapit Secretary of State. The substance of it is that he has travelled a good deal in Europe, seen something of our Ministers and Consuls, and found that a majority of them are "bitterly hostile" to "your Administration." Especially is this true of those from "the New England States," who seem to compose a majority of our representatives abroad, and who are a "very indifferent set, individually and collectively." Mr. Motley, at Vienna, is one of these "indifferent" fellows. He is "disgusted" with "your whole conduct." He don't conceal it. He applauds Charles Sumner. He despises American democracy. He says Seward is "hopelessly degraded." He (Motley) is a "flunkey."

Next is Murphy, the Consul at Tangier, who "*is said*" (that convenient hearsay slander) to have cleared more than a hundred thousand dollars. He is one of Zach. Chandler's "tools," and thinks "you" ought to be impeached. Hale, at Madrid, "condemned your course in a malignant manner." Some of "my friends" who went to Morocco heard McMoth "rail violently and shamefully against you, and so did Morris, at Constantinople." And so the unknown McCracken "swings around the circle." Becoming inspired by his theme, he exclaims, "Radicalism of the worst sort makes war upon you and your friends!" "It is a shame to permit this longer!" "Massachusetts monopolizes the lion's share of the consulates," and Boston has "no less than three of the first missions!" Contemplating this irruption of the universal Yankee upon the feeding-ground of first-class missions, McCracken grows pathetic, and exclaims:—"Is no other part of our country to be considered as worthy of notice? Must Sumner, Butler, Phillips, Chandler, and the like, engross all the honors for their satellites?"

Ordinary people would suppose that this was a gentle hint to the President to bestow a few honors on one of *his* "satellites" by the name of McCracken. But no; McCracken resents the imputation. "I want nothing at your hands of any sort," he exclaims; nevertheless he adds, "But fit and decent men should be sent abroad, who will not slander the Chief Executive of the Government;" and at the conclusion of his letter he adds the significant note that "a *friend* will deliver this note personally." If McCracken or his "friend" did not get one of those Consulships which his righteous soul was so grieved at beholding in the hands of Massachusetts men, it certainly was not for the want of doing dirty work enough to entitle him to the name of a "satteilite."

We must say that this whole business, from beginning to end, is about as paltry as it is possible to conceive of. How a man of Mr. Seward's intelligence and ordinary sense of propriety could for a moment have listened to such *stuff* as this insignificant creature had concocted, would pass our comprehension, had he not made it the basis of his insulting and discreditable letter to Mr. Motley.

Southern Military Districts.—The Reconstruction Committee, yesterday, reported a bill in favor of reducing the entire South to a number of military districts. It provides, after reciting the dangers and oppressions to which loyal men are exposed, that the "so-called States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district." The remaining sections of the bill make arrangements for carrying this new provision into effect. The bill is one of the utmost importance, and, as all its ideas have been thoroughly discussed for the past two months, both in and out of Congress, Mr. Stevens announces his intention of pressing it to a vote this evening. There seems to be but little doubt of its passage.

The Case of Hon. C. V. Culver.—We are glad to see by telegraph that Mr. C. V. Culver has been acquitted of the criminal charges of which he was accused. While public feeling, immediately after the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., ran high against him, yet time has allowed the passion to cool; and he who was first reviled as a scoundrel, has shown himself only an unfortunate gentleman. The fact that his acquittal was received with applause by the entire audience, shows what way public feeling tended at his home, and is the best evidence of his innocence.

The Rate of Interest in Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a law allowing the rate of interest to be fixed at seven per cent. by special contract. All the States bordering upon New York, and whose rates of interest are less than seven per cent., will eventually be forced into measures similar to this, or else behold their floating capital drained to that State.

Mr. Spurgeon's Almshouses and Orphanage.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has just concluded the purchase of two and a half acres of land adjacent to Chaplain Common, upon which the buildings for the purposes of the new orphanage, under his auspices, will be erected. It is not intended to commence the whole structure at once. In the centre of the site the schools, chapel, and other necessary buildings will be first proceeded with: after which small houses will be reared, in which the children can live to the number of ten or twenty to each. It is perfectly correct, as stated some time since, that a benevolent lady has placed a sum of £20,000 at his command for the purpose of the orphanage; but it is accompanied by a condition that only £8000 out of it shall be spent, the remaining £12,000 to go to capital account for the permanent benefit of the institution.

Austrian Mines.—It is supposed to be the intention of Count Larisch to lease the mines belonging to the State in Austria. A commencement has been made with the well-known quicksilver mines of Idria, which have been farmed by the banking-house of Weickersheim & Brandies for a term of ten years. The lessees agree to take the whole produce of the mines at a certain price, and as the demand for quicksilver is very fluctuating, the Government gains the advantage of a fixed revenue upon which it can depend.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN MAINE.

A Negro and a White Man the Murderers—Arrest and Confession of the Negro—The White Man Sure to be Arrested, Etc. Etc.

Lewiston, February 6.—The terrible murder of two old women in Auburn, on the stormy Thursday three or four weeks since, is well remembered as one of the most brutal and fiendish that ever was recorded in the criminal calendar of this country. Two old women were ravished, and then murdered.

Several arrests have been made, but until now all attempts to secure the really guilty parties have been in vain. When the straggling Frenchman was arrested some two weeks ago, the double murder was enveloped in greater mystery than ever, and every trace of the author of the hellish outrage seemed to be obliterated. Search had been made in every direction for trace of a straggler, but although a fortnight had elapsed, and every neighborhood had been aroused, yet none could be heard of as suspicious except the unfortunate Frenchman.

This absence of every trace of a straggler gradually compelled the officers to dismiss the straggler theory, and confine their attentions nearer home. As soon as the case came to this point, the authorities sent to New York and secured the services of one of the best detectives in that city, who quietly came to Lewiston and Auburn some ten days since, and, unknown to any person except those specially interested, proceeded to investigate the circumstances of the scene of the double murder, and mingled with the people in the vicinity in the guise of an ordinary stranger, conversed freely with everybody who had any information, and took note of every circumstance that bore upon the tragedy, and with the help of the local officers ferreted out every fact.

The detective was satisfied that the crime was committed by some person or persons well acquainted with the premises, and that there was provable reason to suppose that money might have been the original object in entering the house, if not of the murder. These and other facts threw suspicion upon a negro about twenty years of age, who has been at work some months in a shoe factory in West Auburn, about half a mile distant from the scene of the murder. He had been arrested previously, but nothing appeared against him, and he was discharged.

He was, however, arrested a second time and confined in the Auburn jail. From their investigations the officers were enabled to lay before the negro certain developments, which led to a full confession that he was one of the parties engaged in the commission of this diabolical crime, and the further statement that a white man was concerned with him in the double murder. He confessed all the circumstances of the crime, particularizing the manner in which admission was gained to the house and the crime committed. The white man implicated by the negro will be arrested to-night, and an investigation had to-morrow.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS

FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the First Day of January, 1867.

FIRST.

1. Capital stock	$100,000'00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of $100 each.	
3. Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000'00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost	462,723'16
2. Amount of cash on hand	21,578'78
3. Amount of cash deposited in bank..... Deposited in United States Trust Company	25,449'10
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since collected	101,000'00
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	58,332'22
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	1,091,100'00
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	None
8. Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—	None

	Par Value.	Mark't Val.
U. States 6s of 1874	$90,000'00	$91,575'40
" 6s of 1881	60,000'00	61,171'88
" 5-20s of 1865	50,000'00	
" " " 1864	25,000'00	175,374'70
" " " 1865 (Nov., May)	50,000'00	
" " " 1865 (Jan., July)	50,000'00	
" 10-40s	400'00	372'00
" 7-30s (second series)	165,350'00	162,506'37
New York City Stocks	100,500'00	101,603'17
" State Stocks	120,000'00	119,275'00
Virginia State 6s	30,000'00	12,450'00
Tennessee State 6s	20,000'00	14,134'79

9. Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value. Loans on call secured by United States securities, with margin of at least 10 per cent.	42,529'00
Amount of Premiums due, not yet reported, estimated (since reported)	262,000'00
Amount of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, estimated	230,000'00
10. Amount of assessment on the stock of the Company called in, due and unpaid	None
11. Amount of premium notes due and unpaid	None
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid	2,221'37
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due, estimated	10,000'00
All other property of the society, estimated, fixtures, safes, library, and other property	14,729'99
Cash assets, 1st January, 1867	$3,082,011'43

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	None
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid, including additions	187,269'47
4. Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled, in process of adjustment—claims not due	28,000'00
5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	None
6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the Company and not acted upon	3,000'00
7. Amount of dividends declared to stockholders, being real interest only	7,000'00
8. Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	30,000'00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	1,636,979'78
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	None
3. Amount of premiums earned	
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	83,329'47
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources	

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year, including dividend additions	$187,269'47
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	None
3. Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	None
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	None
5. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or repaid, paid	26,730'61
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents, Medical Examiners, and officers of Company; stationary, etc.	230,091'49
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company	13,231'61
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company, including licenses, printing, and advertising	127,696'18
1. Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	None
2. Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	None

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
H. B. HYDE, Vice-President.

State of New York, County of New York: ss.

Be it remembered, That on this second day of February, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Company upon the first day of January, A. D. 1867.

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets invested to the amount of Three Million Dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this second day of February, A. D. 1867.
(SEAL.)
THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

Blanks, Circulars, and full information furnished by

BETTS & REGISTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
2 7 5t No. 432 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 54p

☞ MUSICAL SOIREE IN REV. DR. DALE'S CHURCH, RACE Street, below Sixteenth, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 8. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. 2 7 2t

☞ WILLIAM WELLS BROWN WILL deliver the Fifth Lecture of the course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
SUBJECT—"The Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men in the Rebellion."
Mr. Brown is eminently calculated to do this subject justice, and his race an honor as a Lecturer and Writer.
He was born a Slave, but threw off the yoke in early life, and although a fugitive, his earnest thirst for knowledge was undoubted, and his desire to help to make Slavery odious by intellectual efforts was equally as manifest. He is indeed a "self-made man." 2 4 4t

☞ FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Betts, No. 436 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 325 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 108 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 827 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis E. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 19 3m

☞ "THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON; or, What I Saw in Europe, and How It Seemed to Me."—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of Howard Mission, New York, will speak upon the above subject, at SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Spruce street, below Fifth),
On MONDAY EVENING, February 11.
He will be accompanied by Eight of his Sweetest Little Singers, who will sing a number of their Choicest Selections.
Exercises commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street; Morse & Co.'s Confectionery, No. 901 Arch street; and at the store of David Wood, No. 737 S. Second street. [2 5 6t* 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in scrip, bearing no interest and convertible into the seven per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WHITE,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer books be closed until February 22.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31 thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 232 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

☞ THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No 410 WALNUT Street to No. 219 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Co or Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocoin, Gerand's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emal de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at
2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame. Patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF TOILET articles and Perfumery at
A GREAT SACRIFICE;
Wholesale or Retail. Country and city Druggists' attention called to a first class Stock to be sold in large or small quantities.
2 7 thsu3t No. 1320 CHESNUT Street.

"And then the Lecitur', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the steps in the pelitin' rain,
And bowed as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spain."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Allin' and Durinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 27

THE DIAMOND EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.
PICKWICK PAPERS, NOW READY,
With sixteen full-page original illustrations, by Sol. Eytinge, complete in one die-stamped, green morocco cloth volume.
Nearly ready, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
In March, DAVID COPPERFIELD.
And will be continued at the rate of ONE VOLUME EACH MONTH, until the completion of the set.
The subscription list is now open, and those wishing first impressions of the plates should subscribe at once, as we deliver to subscribers from the first edition.
G. W. PITCHER,
Bookseller and Picture Dealer,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
Chief Depot for the sale of the Publications of all the New York and Boston Book Houses. 2 7 thstu4p

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN,
28 CENTS.
Just opened, cases and bales BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
FORRESTDALE, yard wide, 22 cents.
SEMPER IDEM, yard wide, 25 cents.
AMOSKEAG A, yard wide, 25 cents.
WAMSUTTA, yard wide, 30 cents.
4-4 Best Fine Unbleached, 30 cents.
4-4 Best Heavy Unbleached, 22 cents.
10-4 Waltham Bleached Sheeting, 75 cents. (2 5 6t*
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.)
2 5 2m4p No. 1230 MARKET Street.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 5t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

WE SHOW TINE CIGAR CASES. 4TH ST.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 7 thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Stationers, Engravers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF THE BEST QUALITY on hand, and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, English and American Papers and Envelopes. New styles constantly introduced. R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, CRESTS, AND Arms designed and engraved.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, INITIALS, ETC., stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGRAVing Wedding and Visiting Cards. The latest novelties.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND FANCY STAtionery.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, BACKgammon Boards, Chess, Cribbage, Knives, Water Colors, Mathematical Instruments.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

INKSTANDS, PEN RACKS, SPONGE AND Water Cups, Bill Files, etc. R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 CENTS A DOZEN.
Copying Books, 300 pages, $1 50.
Copying Books, 500 pages, $2 00.
Do. do 1000 pages, $3 00.
Envelopes, per 100, $1 25. R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Engravers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street. 2 1 thstu 6m rp

VALENTINES.—TO DEALERS.—LATEST styles, with finest ornaments and selected mottos. The best goods in the market, at low rates.
W. TILLER,
2 4 3t* No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

SALTING THE TRACKS.

From Professor B. Howard Rand.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The writer is not interested in any way, directly or indirectly, in any street railway company; being gifted with a good pair of legs, he does not use the cars, and may therefore be at least entitled to hearing as an impartial writer.

The hue and cry raised in regard to salted tracks does not, certainly, reflect much credit on the judgment of our people. The Grand Jury, under oath, presents the custom as a nuisance; the Legislature *unanimously* passes through one branch a bill making it a penal offense; and one branch of Councils, with equal unanimity, forbids it.

On what authority is all this action based? Certainly not on that of scientific or medical men, for when such testimony was taken a few years ago before a Committee of Councils, it was decidedly in favor of the use of salt. Let us consider its advantages and drawbacks. Salt, by an action which may be termed chemical, thaws snow during cold weather, and removes in a few hours that which would not be melted by natural agencies in as many days. The snow *must* melt, and the salt only makes it do so more quickly. As the result of this action, in a few hours the streets used by cars are open for travel, not only of cars but of vehicles of all kinds. Abolish salt, and travel on the street cars would necessarily be suspended after each heavy snow for hours, and sometimes for days, as is now the case in Boston and New York.

The inconvenience to thousands of all classes, and the loss from suspension of business, would be considerable. Not only would car travel be suspended, but heavy vehicles, as drays, would have to increase their teams, and much hauling would have to be put off until a thaw. The truth of this can easily be seen by comparing after a snow any street having a track in it with a side street not so provided. Supposing it possible to remove the snow by ploughs and brushes, it will only make the piles on each side of the track higher than ever, and render turning out in many of the streets a matter of impossibility.

As to the disadvantages of the custom of salting the tracks.

It is alleged that it is injurious to the health of the community. This is not true, nor will any respectable medical man endorse such an assertion. Our city is as healthy now as it was before the use of salt, as is shown by the tables of deaths. A few years ago it was said that salting the tracks caused diptheria, but scarlet fever this year takes the place of diptheria. Will they charge the scarlet fever to the use of salt?

As to the destructive effects of salt upon clothing. Salt water does not penetrate leather so readily as fresh snow water. This has been shown by actual experiment. A light gum sandal, which should be worn by all in slushy or slippery weather, will entirely protect both boot and foot from wet. That a person may be made sick by a wet foot where there is no salt is not denied.

Salt is a neutral body; it has no chemical action upon fabrics, it does change some colors, and if women prefer to drag silks printed with aniline dyes through the mud and slush to using a more suitable material for such a purpose, we cannot pity them if their finery becomes damaged. As before stated, I walk over all parts of our city, and I can truly say that I have not suffered one-tenth of the inconvenience from salted streets that I have from the accumulations of ice on the sidewalks from our miserable system of surface drainage.

B. H. R.

Wendell Philips on Impeachment Again.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The only thing that looks like an argument against impeachment, is that it is a dangerous measure. No doubt it is so. No doubt impeaching the President is a dangerous measure. But is letting him stay as he is, and where he is, two years longer, any less dangerous? If any man can show us a path to safety which has no danger in it, of course we will gladly walk therein. But this is a battle. In a battle both sides run risks.

It was very dangerous for General Grant to set out on the bloody path to Richmond. But it was more dangerous to lie still in his Washington camp; hence Grant moved toward Richmond. General McClellan is the only commander we ever heard of who required to have it demonstrated that a certain step incurred no risk before he would take it. We hope Congress will not fight this battle on McClellan principles. The fit soldier for McClellan to lead was Shakespeare's courtier, whose only objection to gunpowder was that it killed people. The opponents of impeachment as a "dangerous measure" ought to be mustered into the same company.

When our fathers put the power to impeach the President into the Constitution, does any man suppose they did not foresee that its use would always be dangerous? Did history show them any sovereign prince quietly submitting to be checked and deposed? They knew well that in Poland every noble had the right to veto every act of the Sovereign Council. But no noble dared to exercise the right till he had mounted the fleetest horse money would buy, and got to the extreme edge of the Assembly; then, shrieking out the hated word, he put spurs to his horse and fled at his utmost speed.

Our impeachment is a like power. No man could be President without a party. No sane man would ever adopt or persevere in a policy without adherents. Of course, therefore, in every supposable case, impeachment of a President must always be the collision of two great parties. This is inevitable in the very nature of our Government. To talk of its danger, therefore, is like talking to a sick man of the bitterness of his medicine. It is less bitter than his disease, and therefore he takes it.

All the great powers of Governments are dangerous. We set up the delicate and complicated machinery of government simply and only that we may safely use dangerous powers. Lancets are dangerous instruments. The use of surgeons is, that when lancets are needed, such men know how to use them safely. So with swords, and the other high powers of government. If Congress is to avoid the use of any power that may do harm, how many will be left it? In times of danger, wise and brave men ask not which is the safe path, but which is the safer.

In the simple unity of despotism there is but one danger, which is the danger that the despot may task too severely the patience of the victims. Avoid that, and the course of the Government is always smooth. Despotism is like the course of the cannon-ball; direct, obeying a single force. The policy of republics is like a billiard ball, bounding and rebounding at the bidding of many forces. Freedom is the result, not of simple but complicated governments, check and balance. The whole merit of such Governments is their ability to use dangerous powers with safety. The power of impeaching Judges, Presidents, and Senators is one of these.

Our fathers gave it to Congress because they saw it was necessary. No man has shown that the use of it to-day against this President would incur any danger other than such as every possible use of it in every possible case would incur. To yield to such a bugbear is to say there ought to be no such power in the Constitution. The Constitution puts such a power in the hands of Congress, and says—In a fitting case use it. Does any man maintain that a case more urgently requiring it can possibly occur? If this man ought not to be impeached, can you imagine a case which would demand that remedy? Can you imagine an hour or a national mood in which it could be more safely tried than at this hour and in this mood?

The case, then, anticipated in the Constitution has occurred. Whoever omits to use the remedy prescribed in that instrument is bound to show that any use of it, at any time, risks the nation's safety to such an extent that, practically speaking, the American people have no means of checking a traitor once seated in the Presidential chair. They must always submit to four years of ruin, and trust their surviving it to the possibility of a change for the better after four years, and to the recuperative powers of the nation. If, in 1861, Buchanan had had three years instead of three months to rule, we must have submitted to be ruined! The risk of opposition would have been too great! The admission of such a principle is the first step to despotism. Whoever maintains it is only the *avant-courrier* of another Louis Bonaparte.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—At 1 o'clock to-day Coroner Daniels held an investigation in the case of John Murray, who died from the effects of being shot by a John O'Toole, in Market street, on Christmas night.

Dennis Murray sworn—I recognized the body of the young man who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital as my son.

James Donnelly sworn—On the Monday week before Murray died, I went to the hospital; I asked him about the shooting affair, and if he was ever in the house before that night; he said he had not been, and never saw O'Toole before; he said he did not go there with the intention of doing him any bodily injury; he said they went in for a little amusement; he said he didn't strike him; he said he was the last one going out, and the man went behind the bar and got a revolver and ordered the party out; Murray kept his face towards the man, and just as he got on the pavement he pointed the pistol at his breast, and fired it when he was about two feet off.

William Simpson sworn—I saw the fight; it was somewhere about 11 o'clock; five of us went into the place and commenced blowing horns; O'Toole was not there when we went in, but came in about two minutes after. The witness substantiated what the previous witness testified to as part of the conversation he had with the deceased at the hospital, and in addition stated that Murray remarked, after the shot was fired, "he was shot through the heart," and witness went for a druggist; I saw the pistol in O'Toole's hand.

James McLaughlin sworn—I saw O'Toole point the pistol at Murrey; after he was shot he said he would shoot half-a-dozen more of us if we didn't get out.

Matthew McGoldrick sworn—We got nothing to drink there. The rest of the testimony of this witness was simply a substantiation of the two previous witnesses' testimony.

Charles Faldman sworn—I was in my place, and heard a shot fired; I ran out and saw O'Toole with a pistol in his hand, and Murray lying on the pavement.

Edward Conner and Christopher Harkins gave their testimony, and it was only a reiteration of the testimony of the rest of the party.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination at the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening; I found a gunshot wound five inches directly under the left arm pit; the ball entered above the fifth rib, passed inwards and backwards through the lower lobe of the left lung, through the body of the eleventh dorsal vertibrae, and was found behind the right kidney; the deceased came to his death from inflammation caused by the wound described.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said John Murray came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of John O'Toole, on Christmas night, December 25, 1866. Died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, February 5, 1867.

THE JUNIATA AT ARCH STREET WHARF—DESCRIPTION OF HER VOYAGE—HER CARGO.—One of the liveliest scenes we ever witnessed was that presented to us yesterday on Arch street wharf. From Delaware avenue to its edge, it presented a spectacle of mercantile enterprise and industry. Threading our way between bales of cotton, barrels of molasses, hogsheads of sugar, and other mixed merchandise discharged the day before, drays, furniture cars, carts, and other vehicles, this way and that, amid confusion worse confounded, we approached the ocean steamer Juniata. It was a modern Babel. Here were clerks, receiving bales of cotton, superintending the weight of each several package, and checking them as they were placed on the trucks and run off to the drays. On the extreme point were gathered together an assembly of perhaps three or four hundred dealers, while, mounted on a barrel, and overlooking the crowd, stood an auctioneer, engaged in disposing of the molasses, not in front of him, but behind him and on each side of him.

We wondered at his volubility of tongue and his expedition, while we sighed when we reflected that all this juice of the cane was shortly to be converted into molasses whisky. Finally we reached the vessel, where we were received by Captain Hoxie, who obligingly gave us the particulars of his voyage. He left New Orleans on the 14th ultimo, crossing the bar on the 15th. From thence to Chester the passage was made in six days and ten hours, the shortest on record, against adverse winds all the way—"blowing from every point of the compass." At Chester the ice arrested her progress, and it was fourteen days before she reached Arch street wharf, after breaking every hawser she had on board, as well as those of the City Ice Boat—hawsers of ten-inch dimensions parting like packthread. Her cargo consisted of 900 bales of cotton, a similar number of barrels of molasses, with 60 hogsheads of sugar, 500 hides, and about 200 bales of mixed merchandise. We made a thorough inspection of the vessel and its accommodations, the particulars of which are too voluminous for our present notice. She will leave on Saturday morning.

A DARING THIEF, AND A GOOD RUN.—Last night, about half-past six, a young fellow, giving his name as Edward Davis, alias Dorris, went into a dry goods store on Pine street, above Nineteenth, when there was no one in attendance but a lady, and snatched a bundle containing three shawls, valued at about $20, which were ready for delivery, and made off. The lady attendant immediately ran to the door, lustily crying, "Stop thief!" Officers Orr and Verden being in the vicinity, started in pursuit. Down one street, up another, through alleys and around corners, they went with great alacrity and wonderful dexterity. From Nineteenth and Pine they ran to Twenty-first and Locust streets, and would have been then at a good distance from the pursuers, had it not been that Officer Marshall, hearing the cry, and seeing the chase, rushed out upon Dorris, when passing by, and with a few taps of his locust billy laid him low. Dorris, near the commencement of chase, dropped the shawls and scooted. He is to have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Daniel Taylor, living at Altoona, Pa., visited this city, and yesterday, in a wrangling discussion at Tenth and Callowhill streets, knocked, hit, punched, and otherwise assaulted his opponent. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Beitler to answer at Court, in default of $600 bail.

Mrs. Margaret McGrenner, residing in the rear court of the building fronting on No. 632 Wayne street, assaulted another female, and was held responsible by Alderman Massey in $500 bail.

William Muncey, a colored individual, aged 27, was yesterday held by Alderman Beitler in $1000 bail, for assaulting an individual on Richmond street; for which he will answer at Court.

J. J. Taylor was committed by Alderman Massey in default of $400 bail, for a pugilistic encounter near Tenth and Callowhill streets, in which he sadly damaged his opponent.

DISPOSAL OF THOSE CONCERNED IN THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—At Alderman Beitler's examination yesterday, the parties engaged in the disturbance and shooting affair Tuesday evening, on the Port Richmond cars, were, after a hearing, disposed of as follows:—Patrick Toner, held to bail in $2000; Hubert McClear, $3000; Matthew Hartman, $3000. James Kennon and Charles Donnelly were discharged. Timothy Maira, recognized by his light clothing as the man who was the last of the party who ran through Eutaw street, when pursued by the officer, and who drew a pistol and shot a man named Burrows in the back, was committed for a further hearing.

For a majority of those engaged in spreeing on the occasion of a wedding, it will prove a costly affair.

THE OYSTER SUPPLY.—Four of the eleven long-imprisoned oyster fleet came up yesterday in tow of the City Ice Boat, leaving seven behind. They are, however, all empty, their cargoes having been sent over League Island to Philadelphia, at a cost of $7·50 per load, with an additional $1·50 and a *douceur* of 50 cents to the carman or carter. There are but few oysters in market, the principal stock being from Nansemond, near Norfolk, landed at Atlantic City, and brought thence by railroad—prices ranging from $4 to $8. The stock was 1200 baskets. Fifty barrels of Tangiers came by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad—prices, $5 to $10. There was a small lot of Chesapeakes at Washington street wharf.

ANOTHER CASUALTY.—About a quarter past ten o'clock this morning, Third street, below South, experienced a little excitement. A dray, heavily laden, was being driven down Third street, when the driver, sitting in front, unfortunately fell from his seat, when one of the wheels passed over his feet, crushing it badly. Our informant states he was carried up South street in search of medical aid. He was not able to learn his name.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—A meeting of the American Home Labor League was held this morning at their rooms, No. 114 South Third street. After the transaction of some preliminary business, and the reading of a brief report by Mr. Clayton McMichael, Recording Secretary, a motion was made that the present officers be requested to continue in their positions until their successors be appointed.

A resolution was also adopted directing the Executive Committee to inquire into the expediency of continuing the association, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be called by the Committee.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee to confer with the various associations representing the domestic interests of the country, with a view to the better carrying out the original intentions of the association.

After an animated discussion upon the necessity for vigorous action, participated in by representatives of the chemical, iron, and other interests, the association adjourned.

The following officers retain their positions:—

President.—Fred'k Fraley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas M. Howe, Pittsburg, Pa.; Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio; Peter Cooper, New York, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Butler, Lowell, Mass.; E. B. Ward, Detroit, Mich.; William B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Edmunds, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee.—William D. Lewis, Samuel J. Reeves, E. Y. Townsend, Jay Cooke, Morton McMichael, David S. Brown, Charles Spencer, A. D. Jessup, Archibald Campbell, John W. Forney, John G. Reppiier, Saunders Lewis, William Morris Davis, Andrew K. Hay, Philadelphia, Pa.; John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Cyrus Markle, Westmoreland county, Pa.; James J. Bennett, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mark Watson, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer—Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Wilkeson, New York, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Clayton McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DELANEY, this morning, Anna Smith was charged with loving well but not wisely. The facts of the case are substantially these:—Anna lives at No. 332 Briskin street. A man named Smith, husband of the complainant, Hannah Smith, has been, according to the evidence, in the habit of visiting there. Hannah was very much mortified, and determined to bring the woman who had been the cause of this distress to justice. Hence the suit. It also appears that Anna is in the habit of using violent and abusive language towards the other whenever they happen to meet. The defendant was held in $500 bail, and $300 additional bail to keep the peace.

DEALING IN FURS.—Bridget Grant, an old descendant from the "Emerald Isle," was yesterday arrested at Third and Cherry streets, for selling furs, consisting of three mink skins, weather-stained and rotten, which had been hung out before some fur stores as signs. Bridget, passing along yesterday, appropriated them to her own use. When asked as to how she obtained them, she was sadly "put out," whereat she was taken before Alderman Toland and held in $600 bail.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—About 12 o'clock to-day a horse and wagon were stolen from Sixth and Chesnut streets. The team was standing in front of one of the offices there, and the owner, Mr. Lacey, had gone to Seventh and Chesnut streets, to attend to some business. On his return he saw two men get into the wagon, and drive off. They were out of sight before he arrived at the place he left the horse and carriage standing. The animal is a white mare, and the wagon of Germantown make.

DIAMOND EDITION OF DICKENS.—The beautiful edition of Dickens issued by Ticknor & Fields is a gem of typography. It is a complete set of all of the works of that renowned novelist, and is of such a size and of such perfect execution as to make it peculiarly acceptable. It is ably illustrated, and will doubtless receive that deservedly large sale which its cheapness and beauty merit. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued for the arrest of Patrick Glanagan, residing in Sansom street, above Thirty-sixth, on suspicion of his having stolen a watch, money, etc. When arrested at his house, the watch and $35 were found, and were identified as belonging to a Mr. Kennedy, doing business in Third street. Alderman Allen committed Glanagan to answer at a future hearing.

BURGLARY.—The house of Hugh Wiley, No. 2226 Callowhill street, was entered last evening by means of a ladder placed against a third story back window. The thieves went into the second story, and from a bureau drawer abstracted $300 in greenbacks and a number of valuable papers. The rascals made their exit the same way they entered. Nothing has been heard of them since.

ACCIDENT NEAR RACE STREET WHARF.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, a coal cart, taken down on the wharf for the purpose of delivering coal, was precipitated into the dock. The horse was drowned. The driver went over at the same time, but made a spring from the falling mass, and escaped further injury than a cool February bath. The cart was saved. The man had a narrow escape.

FIRE.—About half-past 11 o'clock to-day, an unfinished building, owned by Mr. Westcott, at Forty-second and Spruce streets, was damaged by fire to the amount of $800. The origin of the fire was from placing mouldings on the furnace to dry.

LARCENY.—George Ellis was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of purloining several barrels of whisky, the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, valued at $450. He will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler to-day.

PETTY LARCENY.—Alfred Shoemaker, residing at Front and Oxford streets, was arrested at Front street and Girard avenue for a supposed larceny, evidence pointing to him as the perpetrator. Alderman Shoemaker committed him in default of bail.

CASUALTY.—A lad named Barney Guinn, residing in Spruce street, above Second, while carrying a can of milk, accidentally slipped and fell, fracturing a leg. He was conveyed home, and his leg dressed.

PICKING POCKETS.—Henry Dickerson, eighteen years old, was arrested yesterday on Dock street, for picking numerous pockets of their contents. Alderman Butler held him to answer in $3000 bail.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AMERICANS not only do their own fighting and voting, but their own perfuming. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has attained a celebrity never achieved by any foreign perfume in this country, and even Europeans admit that it excels any of the floral extracts made abroad.—*Mount Holly Herald.*

OYSTERS FRESH CAUGHT, and not touched with ice, received from Cape May, at the Exchange Restaurant and Dining Saloon, No. 227 Dock street. LEVI CROMWELL, Proprietor.

BREAKING UP.—Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are now, in view of the *breaking up* of winter, closing out their fine Winter Clothing regardless of cost.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The important subject of life assurance is gradually and deservedly gaining public attention by the force of its own merits. The time is not far distant when the death of a man leaving his family unprovided for by a policy of life assurance, will leave the stain of neglected duty upon his character. It is a duty which every man owes to his own dependants and to the community. He who neglects it is not a good husband, father, or citizen. He has no right even to risk the chance of throwing the future support of his family, in case of his death, on the community at large, or on relations and friends, when it is in his power so easily and surely to provide against such contingencies. The only question which every man having others depending upon him for support should ask himself is, "In what company shall I assure?" This question has been well answered by one of our most prominent writers, who says in reply to it:—"Just as you know what banks are good and what are bad—by inquiring, by using your common sense: just as you find out a good doctor, a good lawyer, a good school, a good hotel. Ask questions. Go to honest men who know. I have assured my own life in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and have thus been made better acquainted with its affairs than those of others. I should select it again if I were to choose again." On examining the official records respecting the subject, we find that the Equitable stands in the very front rank of all the life companies of the world. In the short space of seven years, it has accumulated a fund of over three millions of dollars, and has secured an annual income of more than two millions. During the year 1866 alone, it assured by new policies over thirty millions of dollars, increased its income over one million, and added to its fund more than fourteen hundred thousand dollars. Its progress has, in fact, been almost marvellous, certainly never equalled in this country or in Europe. It is thoroughly established on a solid basis, conducts its business on the cash plan, has ample means for security, and its officers and directors have proved themselves to be men of enlarged, liberal, and sound business ideas. It declares dividends of all its surplus funds annually, payable to the policy-holders in cash. It is purely mutual in principle, and its ratio of "*Total Expenditures*" to "*Total Income*" is much less than that of any other well-established company. Its promptness in the payment of losses has become proverbial. In fact, it has never contested a claim on one of its policies. All persons desirous of securing a policy in this sterling society have only to apply by letter, or otherwise, to the general agents, for the necessary forms and instructions. It is the urgent duty of every Christian man, who is not unassurable by reason of disease or other disqualifying causes, to procure, without delay, a policy of assurance in favor of those dependent upon him for support. All are liable to become unassurable on any day; therefore nothing should be permitted to delay this important duty.—*N. Y. Express.*

Messrs. Betts & Register, No. 432 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are the general agents.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING? WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—FIELD.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Jeffery, GEORGE H. CLARKSON, of New York city, to FANNIE, daughter of Solomon A. Field, of Philadelphia.

MENDENHALL—WATSON.—This morning, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., Mr. LUTHER MENDENHALL to Miss ELLA R. WATSON, all of Philadelphia.

SINER—SMITH.—January 21, 1867, by the Rev. A. Manship, JOHN SINER to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, all of this city.

DIED.

FRAME.—On the morning of the 5th instant, GEORGE FRAME, the son of Anna Maria and the late John Frame, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Ivory and Bone Turners of the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1126 Myrtle street, below Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Twelfth Street M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

JENKINS.—On the 5th instant, at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., CHARLES F. JENKINS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day morning, February 9, at 10 o'clock.

HEPBURN.—On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, CHARLES HEPBURN, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Carpenter street, on Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Peter's, Third and Pine streets.

AT A STATED MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION, held on the 4th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His wisdom, to call home to his reward our late Missionary and dearly beloved Brother, Rev. J. H. BECKWITH;

And whereas, The occasion calls for a suitable expression of our feelings: therefore

Resolved, That although the sudden removal of our dear brother from a most important field of missionary labor would seem to our unassisted vision both mysterious and calamitous, yet as the clearer vision of Christian faith enables us to see only a Father's wise and loving hand, we would submissively bow to the dispensation, and acknowledge that "He doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in the singleness of aim, and the untiring Christian zeal of our late brother, in the cause of God and of suffering humanity, he has bequeathed to us a bright example, which should ever incline us to faithfulness and diligence in the prosecution of the same good work.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our departed brother; that we strive to emulate his good deeds, and endeavor so faithfully to perform our allotted work in the Lord's vineyard, that when the Good Master calls us home, it may be to us, also, a call "from labor to reward."

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published, and a copy of the same be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

E. S. YARD, President.

JOHN H. PILLEY, Secretary.

BREAD-SLICING MACHINES, BY WHICH the slices of bread may be cut thin or thick, as you prefer. A new article, just received at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT FLAT-IRON HOLDERS HAVE metal ribs fastened to the under side, which are designed to protect them from burning and wear. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE BURGLARIES AND MURDERS NOW occurring should induce every housekeeper to procure a Watchman's Rattle as a means of giving an alarm. For sale, with a variety of Iron and Brass Bolts and Door-Chains, and Sash-Fasteners and Key-Guards to prevent burglars' nippers from turning them, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free.

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by DALLETT & SON, No. 129 South FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 7.

General Grant's Reception Last Night.

There was an immense jam at General Grant's reception last night. The guests were received by General Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Virginia Grant, a sister of General Grant.

Mrs. Grant was dressed in a pink silk dress, cut with low neck and short sleeves, and trimmed with white lace, her hair being crimped and dressed with flowers.

Miss Virginia Grant wore a brocade silk dress, with low neck, short sleeves, and white lace cape, her hair being plain.

The General wore a black cloth suit and white vest.

About half-past 9 o'clock General Phil. Sheridan arrived, accompanied by Colonel Crosby, of his staff, and he was the hero of the evening. He says he felt sorer after last night's hand-shaking than after his roughest raids in the saddle.

The father of General Grant was present, and was made much of by the guests.

There was such a greedy scramble by the crowd for refreshments handed round by waiters, that numbers of the ladies had costly dresses ruined by lemonade and cream spilt upon them.

The Tariff Bill.

The House Committee of Ways and Means will finish the revision of the tariff to-day. Whisky and other prominent matters remain unchanged, but penalties for evasion are made more stringent.

The President and the New Jersey Senatorship.

Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, has given the House Judiciary Committee information concerning President Johnson's action regarding the New Jersey election last year.

A Reconstruction Debate.

Mr. Stevens has consented to give scope to a general debate upon the Reconstruction bill, and the House will hold a session to-night for speech-making upon it.

Mr. Stevens gives notice that he will call the previous question on his Reconstruction bill at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The Impeachment of Grant Denied.

Mr. Ashley, in a personal explanation to-day, denounced as a stupid falsehood the statement in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the impeachment movement was levelled against General Grant as well as against the President, and that Ben. Butler and Thad. Stevens instigated the plot against Grant. Mr. Stevens made a similar denial of the story.

Personal.

General Fremont was in the House reporters' gallery to-day. Mr. Pleasants, the Pardon Clerk of the Attorney-General's office, was before the Judiciary Impeachment Committee this morning.

Tobacconists' Convention.

The Convention of Tobacconists have reassembled, and the committee on organization have made their report, which was adopted, as follows:—For President, F. A. Prague, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, J. D. Evans, New York; W. Ruinehart, Pennsylvania; G. W. Gail, Maryland; R. A. Mayo, Virginia; Judge Buckner, Missouri; B. Lowenthal, Illinois; L. J. Bugby, Michigan; James B. Casey, Kentucky; D. Bronson, Ohio; C. J. Whitlock, Brooklyn, New York. Secretaries, A. McDonald, Lynchburg, Virginia; W. A. Nassau, Philadelphia. Treasurer, D. H. Miller, Baltimore.

Mr. J. D. Evans offered a resolution, as the opinion of the Association, that the tax upon manufactured tobacco, whether manufactured of leaf, stems, or imitation of tobacco into plug, cut, smoking, or snuff, should be uniform, all and each of them bearing the same tax. This is still under discussion.

F. W. Seward's Mysterious Mission.

Assistant Secretary of State Frederick W. Seward returned to the city on Tuesday night from his mission to Hayti, on the gunboat Gettysburg. The object of his visit has not been settled, and the matter is still under consideration. Various reports are circulated as to the nature of the visit, but nothing will be divulged until the object of the mission shall have been accomplished.

Land Office Returns.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns in part for the month of December last from the local officers at San Francisco, Stockton, Marysville, and Bisalia, in California, showing an aggregate disposal of 13,872 acres of the public lands, under the cash and homestead systems.

The sales for cash amounted to $15,112.

Returns received for the month of January show an aggregate disposal of 18,903 acres at the following local offices, viz.:—East Saginaw, Michigan, 7552 acres; Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, 7090 acres; Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, 2235 acres; at Topeka, Kansas, 2020 acres.

The greater portion of the land was taken under the Homestead law for actual cultivation and settlement.

The Commissioner during the past month has transmitted for delivery to the patentees, 1988 patents for land sold and located with the military bounty land warrants and the Agricultural College scrip. The patents were for entries made at Omaha, Nebraska City, Dacotah City, and Brownsville, Nebraska; Vermillion, Dacotah; Vancouver, Washington Territory; Denver City, Colorado; Stockton, California; East Saginaw, Traverse City, and Detroit, Michigan; St. Peter's, St. Cloud's, Taylor's Falls, and Du Luth, Minnesota; La Crosse, and St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin; Humbold and Topeka, Kansas; and Boonsville, Missouri.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Michigan patent No. 22 of the swamp and the overflowed lands in the Iowa district, embracing 131,146 acres. These lands are patented in pursuance of the approval of the same on June 9, 1866.

Patent No. 1, for the De Soto District of Minnesota, has been transmitted to the Governor of that State. This patent is issued in pursuance of the act of June 30, 1865, and embraces 87,788 acres.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just adjudicated a number of entries under the pre-emption laws for farms in the San Francisco Land District, for the immediate issue of titles to the settlers.

The District Elections.

The Republicans of this District are making a very thorough and active campaign in preparation for the coming municipal elections in this city and Georgetown. The colored leagues are also holding public meetings at various points in the two cities.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 7.

Mr. Fowler (Tenn.) sent to the Chair to be read a despatch announcing the passage by the House of Representatives of Tennessee the bill for negro suffrage in that State. In presenting the despatch Mr. Fowler said it announced the greatest victory since the war commenced.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) reported from the Committee on Commerce, in favor of concurring in the House amendments to the act amendatory of the act to prevent smuggling, etc. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) called up the resolution giving twenty per cent. increased compensation to the clerks and other civil employes of the Government at Washington, for one year ending June 30. It was discussed until 1 o'clock, when

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) called up the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial service. It was a lengthy bill of appropriations for the next fiscal year, and was read in full.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa), the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was instructed to attend the annual assay at the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, next Monday, to examine the condition, management, and economy thereof, and to report to the House what measures, if any, would tend to greater economy and efficiency in the system of United States mintage, or the improvement of the coinage.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating sums for deficiencies in the expenses of the contingent fund of the House as follows:—

Miscellaneous items	$40,000
Folding documents	27,500
Fuel, lights, etc	7,000
Total	$74,500

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Paine (Wis.), from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill for arming and disciplining the militia. Recommitted and ordered to printed.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of $20 per month to Elizabeth Fletcher, widow of Captain L. W. Fletcher, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) presented the concurrent resolutions of the New York Legislature in favor of extending, for two years longer, the use of Government vessels for quarantine purposes at the port of New York, and introduced a joint resolution for that purpose, which was read three times and passed.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) asked Mr. Stevens what his intentions were in regard to taking the vote on the bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) replied that he had not come to any definite conclusion on the subject, except that he desired to have a vote as early as possible.

Mr. Finck, referring to the importance of the bill, proposed that it be postponed till Monday, when the debate could go on for a day or two, and then let the vote be taken.

Mr. Stevens said that, considering the period of the session and the difficulties of passing such a measure through the Senate, where there was no means of concluding discussion, he should not feel justified in postponing it at all. He trusted the debate would now proceed to the end. He hoped gentlemen on his side of the House would not interfere in the debate at all.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—The case of the State of Louisiana versus the Louisiana State Bank, commenced to-day. A million of dollars is claimed as remaining to the credit of the State on the bonds of the bank, which was its fiscal agent during the Confederacy. The State alleges that by permission of Generals Butler and Shepley eleven thousand bales of cotton was purchased, brought to the city, and sold for the benefit of the bank and State.

Ship News.

BOSTON, February 7.—The schooner Coast Pilot, from Savannah for New York, was abandoned on the 31st ultimo in a sinking condition with the loss of sails and spars. The crew were taken off by the ship Andrew Jackson, and arrived here to-day.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 sh Read R	52 1-16
$300 do	100½	100 do	52⅛
$1000 U S 7-30's...Au	105¾	300 do...b10	52⅛
7 sh Leh N	54½	100 do...b30	52¾
10 do	54⅝	200 do	52½
100 sh Leh V	63½	44 sh Minehill	56⅝
17 sh Sp & Pine	31	4 do	56½

SECOND BOARD.

50 sh Penna R	57¼	35 sh C & A scr	49
4 do	57½		

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters, GOODYEAR'S, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD. Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE, Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia. S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O. JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 526 Broadway, New York. JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent. Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 6.

Senate.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated with reference to grants to American citizens for railroad and telegraph lines across the territory of the republic of Mexico.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Courts in the territories at $2500 from April 1, 1867. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of additional commissioners to the Paris Exposition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making additional appropriation for the expenses attending the proper representation of the United States at the same.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill fixing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, which provides that hereafter such electors shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of October of the year in which they are to be appointed; but each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancy which may occur, when the college meets to give its electoral vote; and when any State shall have an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the laws of the State shall direct: Provided, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith notify the Executive of every State, and also, publish the same in at least one newspaper of each State, specifying that an election for electors shall be held on the second Tuesday of October following; Provided, That two calendar months shall intervene between the date of notification and the said election, but if there be not the space of two months between the notification and the second Tuesday of October following, then if the term of the President and Vice President does not expire on the third day of March succeeding, then the said election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October of the year following. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending motion was to concur in the amendment made in the House to include Cabinet Ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate in favor of the House amendment. He contended that under the Constitution officers of the government could not be removed except upon impeachment. In the course of his remarks he said the only questions that ought to be put to a candidate for office were those touching his capacity for the position.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Howe if those were the only qualifications put by Mr. Lincoln during his administration.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said they were not. There was another question, and that was whether the applicant was loyal to the flag of his country. (Slight applause in the gallery.)

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Howe if he wished to be understood as saying that all the men who were turned out of office in the adhering States by Mr. Lincoln were disloyal?

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, could only say in reply, that he knew of no man who, having voted against Mr. Lincoln in the fall, and having upheld the flag when it was threatened in the spring, was turned out of office. There might have been such instances, but he could think of none in the sphere of his acquaintance.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, followed Mr. Howe in opposition to the House amendment, and in advocacy of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers. He predicted that the bill, if passed as proposed, would be repealed by the first Congress after the next Presidential election, if both Houses were friendly to the President-elect.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that from the long practice of the government and the opinions of the founders of the Constitution the question was settled in favor of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet. If there were any mistakes in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, as of Mr. Johnson, they arose, he believed, more from a want of harmony in the Cabinet than from anything else, and the same would be true of other administrations. Unless the President had power to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers, there could be no harmony in the administration, and the consequence must be a repetition of mistakes.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the pending amendment of the House, and quoted authority to sustain his position.

Mr. SHERMAN, while admitting the constitutional right of the proposed amendment, doubted its propriety. If this amendment was adopted the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor until the Senate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him. There were reasons for permitting the President to change his Cabinet which did not apply to minor officers. He did not believe any evil could come from permitting the President to appoint and remove his own Cabinet. If the Senate had no confidence in the men he proposed it could reject them promptly, but no public exigency required such a stringent measure as was proposed in this amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the President had been true to his real friends he would have removed some of his present Cabinet long since. No President for thirty years had removed so few of his enemies as Mr. Johnson had, but his (Mr. Saulsbury's) principal object in rising was to disclaim any indorsement of the party with which he acted, of the proposition submitted by Mr. Dixon. The intimate relations between that gentleman and the President might create the impression that the proposition was an administrative measure. He hoped no sovereign State would degrade itself by adopting or indorsing such a proposition. He could speak for the Democratic party of Delaware, and say that they scorned such a thing, and he believed he could say the same for the Democratic party of the country.

Mr. CONNESS congratulated the country on the advancement the Senator from Connecticut had made, and he congratulated the Senator, too, on his return to his old faith.

Mr. DIXON—Then I may count on you to vote for that proposition?

Mr. CONNESS—After it shall have been altered somewhat.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes; very much changed indeed.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered the following, which he said he intended to offer as an amendment to Mr. Wade's pending constitutional amendment:

Whereas, At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States, which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States in which rebellion against the United States recently prevailed; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States would, if proposed by Congress, be ratified by the legislatures of said States; and

Whereas, There is also reason to believe that the constitutions of said States will soon be amended by the voluntary action of the legislatures and people thereof, by the adoption of an article as follows:

Article. Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers elected by the people of the State; Provided, that no person, by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the constitution and laws of the State, or who at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said constitution and laws; now, therefore, in view of the above considerations, and in the confident hope of an early and fraternal restoration of the Union,

Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution:

Article —. Section 1. The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

Section 2. The public debt of the United States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require a property qualification for voters more than the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, taxable property, nor, as an educational qualification, more education than enough to enable the voter to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his own name.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to the House amendment, and argued against it at some length.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, viz: To strike out the exception of Cabinet Ministers from the officers who may not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate. Disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 28:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cresswell, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart and Williams—28.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Guthrie, Morgan, Nye, Sprague, Van Winkle and Willey—7.

So the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, and the subject must go to a committee of conference.

At half-past three this afternoon, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents as follows:

A message from the President in answer to a House resolution of February 2, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to the States now represented in Congress which have ratified the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The Secretary reports that an evidence of such ratification has been received at his department from the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri, and that a printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying it has been received from New Hampshire, the names of the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of State being all printed.

From the Secretary of War, with maps of the harbors of Pentwater and Pere Marquette. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, transmitting a report by the Chief of Engineers, covering General Wilson's report of the survey and improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi. Same reference.

From the Secretary of the Interior, with accounts of Indian Agents and Superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in the morning hour, commencing at 2 o'clock, to the consideration of the reports of committees.

The Committee on Military Affairs being the first to be so called, Mr. SCHENCK, from that committee, reported bills, &c., as follows:

In reference to the publication of a work illustrative of the late war. Laid on the table.

House bill to amend the act of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Laid on the table.

House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army.

The bill provides that in computing the length of service of any officer in order to determine what allowances of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and in fixing relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer actually served, whether continuously or otherwise, as a commissioned officer, either in the regular army or volunteers, since the 19th of April, 1861.

The bill was explained by Mr. SCHENCK, and was passed.

House bill to extend to general officers and officers on the retired list the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service. Passed.

House bill to amend the act establishing the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, so as to allow directors to retain their positions after being elected members of Congress. Passed.

House joint resolution donating to the State of Ohio the building, sheds, furniture, lumber and other property of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, to be used in the erection of the State Asylum for the Idiotic. Passed.

House joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant lands for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas. Passed.

House joint resolution to pay Lieutenant John H. Hamlin, late first lieutenant 7th Michigan cavalry, pay as second lieutenant from July, 1863, to March, 1864. Passed.

House joint resolution to extend jurisdiction of court claims to the cases of claims for quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the troops under Major General Lewis Wallace's command, during the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio in the summer of 1863. Passed.

House joint resolution for payment to officers or enlisted men attached to General Ullman's brigade, who were not actually mustered into service on account of capture or otherwise. Passed.

House bill to pay Oliver Lumfrey, First Lieutenant 1st New York Cavalry, from 30th March, 1865, to 13th June, 1865. Passed.

Mr. SITGREAVES, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1849, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service, so as to include horses lost by drowning, &c., in transportation. Passed.

Mr. MARSTON, from the same committee, reported a bill recognizing the organization of Captain David Beatty's company of scouts, in Tennessee, as if they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States. Passed.

Also, a bill for the payment of bounties to the soldiers of the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Laid on the table.

Also, a bill to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, &c. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of D. Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington, Alabama and Georgetown Railroad Company, for the use and occupation of the road by the United States from January, 1862, till August, 1865. Passed.

Mr. ANCONA, from the same committee, reported a bill amendatory of the bounty act of July 28, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges to make proof of service, etc., to the Second Auditor's Bureau. Passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the purchase from the San Franciscan Society of the ground adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a spring thereon, at the cost of $3850. Passed.

Also, a bill to pay to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 21st N. York cavalry their travelling expenses, to the amount of $250 each, from Colorado territory, where they were mustered out of service, to the place of enlistment. Passed.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, from same committee, reported the joint resolution to increase the pay of clerks at the Springfield armory from $800 to $1200 per annum. Passed.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, from same committee, reported a joint resolution to refund $935 to Charles B. Wilder, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Passed.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported the bill to pay to Walter C. Whittaker, his allowances as Colonel of the 6th Kentucky volunteer infantry, from September, 1864, to January, 1865. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers who were discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the government. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate bill for the relief of the Mercantile Insurance Company of New York was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. HIGBEE, of California, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the propriety of printing ten thousand additional copies of the report of J. Ross Browne on the mineral resources of the country.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, call up the House bill to pay the loyal States for troops furnished to the army of the United States.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Newsboys' Home of the District of Columbia. Referred to District Committee.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and providing for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, &c., were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate amendment to the House bill regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, from the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, yielded ten minutes to Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, who spoke in support of the bill. He afterwards yielded a portion of his time to Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, who opposed the bill as one that could have no practical utility in improving any department of the government. Such legislation, he thought, would be, as it always had been, a failure. He objected to the bill as anti-democratic. It might do in Belgium, France, Prussia or England, where men were mere machines, but it would never work in free America. He drew a ludicrous picture of commissioners travelling about the country and opening schools to examine candidates for office.

Mr. JENCKES took the floor, and answered all the objections made by Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, submitted some remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed the floor, and occupied the remainder of his time in rebutting the argument made by Mr. Woodbridge and in advocating the passage of the bill.

Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, moved an amendment to the tenth section, so as to render ineligible to office those who have voluntarily aided or encouraged any insurrection or rebellion against the government of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, called for the yeas and nays on this amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JENCKES appealed to Mr. McKee to withdraw the amendment, stating that the matter was already provided for.

Mr. McKEE declined to withdraw it.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 72, nays 66.

Mr. JENCKES changed his vote to aye, so as to have the right to move to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, which motion he thereupon made.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs Ancona, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Buckland, Campbell, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Denison, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Henderson, Hill, Bise, Hubbell of New York, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, Morris, Newell, Niblack, Orth, Perham, Price, Radford, Ritter, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Stevens, Stokes, Taber, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New York, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge—72.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Berger, Bidwell, Bingham, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Cooper, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckly, Eliot, Griswold, Hayes, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd of New York, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kelley, Koontz, Laflin, Leftwich, Marston, McRuer, Miller, Myers, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Plants, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rollins, Ross, Schenck, Shellabarger, Starr, Taylor of New York, Thayer, Thornton, Trowbridge, Van Horn of New York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams and Wright—66.

Mr. JENCKES withdrew the motion to reconsider so as to allow other business to be transacted, and the Speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Stevens.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved to reconsider the vote laying the Civil Service bill on the table, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER said the motions would be entered, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) having been recognized before Mr Eldridge, he was entitled to the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired whether it was the intention of Mr. Stevens to put the bill on its passage to-day.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if there were any objections to the bill (laughter) he would not press it to a vote to-day.

Mr. LE BLOND intimated that there would probably be objection to it. (Laughter.)

The bill was read in detail, and is as follows:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, The pretended State governments of the late so-called confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and

Whereas, The so pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the said so-called States, until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of the said districts an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties, and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement, certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful, and further that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

The bill having been read, Mr. STEVENS inquired of the Speaker what would be the effect of the House adjourning now.

The SPEAKER replied that if the House adjourned now the bill just reported would be the first business in order to-morrow after the reading of the journal, and would continue before the House until disposed of.

The bill was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked Mr. Stevens to allow him to submit an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the fourth section.

Mr. STEVENS, not yielding for that purpose, moved to recommit the bill, so as to keep control of it.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he proposed to put the bill on its passage soon.

Mr. STEVENS intimated that he thought he would ask for a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. LE BLOND—Without permitting any debate on it?

Mr. STEVENS intimated that the columns of the Globe showed that there had been a long debate on it already.

Mr. LE BLOND asked whether it was right or proper to put such an important bill on its passage without even half an hour's debate upon it—a bill establishing military jurisdiction over all the southern States?

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would allow the gentleman (Mr. Le Blond) half an hour for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not ask it for himself, but if he had the power he would demand it as a right on behalf of the American people.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that he would hold the matter in consideration until to-morrow, and if he then thought that the American people wished a prolongation of the debate he would accede to that. In the meantime the House might as well adjourn.

Mr. LE BLOND declared for the American people that they did want to be governed by the Constitution and laws, and not by military despotism.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the proceedings in the Court of Claims in the case of David S. Parker and J. Mathews, in which there was an informality in a name, were legalized.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the petition of George H. Hayward and other officers of the customs in New York, praying for an increase of their compensation. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, presented the petition of sixty citizens of the town of Alabama, Genesee county, New York, asking the passage of the pending tariff on wool.

The House at 4.40 adjourned.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a arge and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE,
Of all kinds and prices.

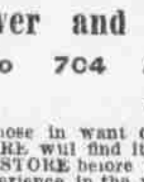
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1§4p

Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY.
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid o repairing. 816



BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduce prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers o Watches, etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer d Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
9 20§ No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, ETC.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm§] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS. FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA. EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No. 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—
December 31.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
No. 320 Chesnut street.
† F. R. BABY, Agent.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 21 BROADWAY, or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
H. LEAF, agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
† No 5 Bowling Green, New York.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MAC DONALD & CO., Agents.
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF PARIS" .... Saturday, February 9
"KANGAROO" .... Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF BALTIMORE" .... Saturday, February 16
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" .... Saturday, February 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin .... $90 Steerage $30
To London .... 95 To London 35
To Paris .... 105 To Paris 45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class. Main Saloon $160
Lower Saloon 80
Second-class 50
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe,
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris. †

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandé.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $110—including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday.
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Agents, No. 88 Liberty street

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

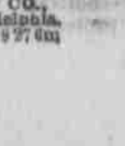
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwfm

ROOFING.

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the ne plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
1 12 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 lm



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

Kiss Me, Darling, Ere I Sleep.

The sun has faded in the West,
Tired nature long has gone to rest,
My eyelids close in slumber deep.
So kiss me, darling, ere I sleep.

Pillow'd on thy loving breast,
Dreams of thee shall make me blest,
Watchful angels warding keep,
Kiss me, darling, ere I sleep.

Thus love through life's pathway drear
Ever watchful, ever near—
When grim Death his harvests reap,
Thou shalt kiss me ere I sleep.

Estimated Population of English and Scotch Cities—Death Rate.

The English papers publish the following official return of the number of deaths and annual death rates in 1865 and 1866 in certain large towns of the United Kingdom:—

Boroughs, Etc.	Estimated population.	Deaths Registered.		Annual death r'te to 1000 living.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
London (metropolis)	3,037,991	73,460	80,129	24·44	26·47
Bristol (city)	163,680	3,792	4,064	23·52	24·91
Birmingham (bor'gh)	336,798	8,014	8,042	24·53	24·03
Manchester (city)	358,855	11,675	11,426	33·01	31·95
Salford (borough)	112,904	3,239	3,268	29·22	29·04
Liverpool (borough)	484,337	17,290	20,202	36·42	41·85
Sheffield (borough)	218,257	....	6,121	......	28·14
Leeds (borough)	228,187	6,911	7,401	30·95	32·54
Hull (borough)	105,233	2,820	2,584	27·27	24·45
Newcastle-on-Tyne(b)	122,277	....	3,914	......	32·12
Edinburgh (city)	175,128	4,878	4,777	25·10	27·37
Glasgow (city)	432,265	13,887	12,745	31·89	29·58
Dublin (city and sub.)	318,437	8,151	9,034	25·75	28·47
Total	6,093,349	154,117	173,687	27·18	28·60

To this table the Registrar-General appends the following note:—"The annual reports of the Registrar-General for England show the mortality in districts which do not correspond with the limits of boroughs; but the towns in the above table have been selected, and the rate of mortality obtained only for the last two years, and they represent the respective areas within municipal boundaries."

The Registrar also remarks:—"In England and Wales, in sixty-three country districts, not entirely rural, but in many cases containing small towns, the mortality per thousand of the population is not more than seventeen per annum in those districts considered healthy, and this is based upon facts recorded during a long series of years."

The President's Reconstruction Scheme.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Southern Governors and other representative men of the South who are here, and who prepared the plan of reconstruction sent in these despatches last night, and who had been in conference with Republican members of the House, it appears were under the impression that their proposed plan would be acceptable to Congress. In this they are much mistaken, for there is no considerable number of members who are willing to accept any modification of the Constitutional amendment adopted by Congress.

The proposition of the Southern men has, however, had a mollifying effect upon the temper of Republican members, in so far as the people of the South have thus demonstrated their willingness to give suffrage to the freedmen, and accept all the terms of the amendment save the third section. Beyond this the plan of the Southern Governors amounts to nothing. The friends of the measure, nevertheless, will submit it to the Reconstruction Committee, which meets to-morrow. All hopes of the adoption by that Committee of the measure which we suggested last week are at an end, and there is no encouragement to believe that the members can agree upon a report to be submitted to the House to-morrow.

The Southern Republicans here, as was to be expected, are violent in their opposition to the plan. In addition to what was telegraphed last night on the subject, I may add that the proposition has been sent to all of the Governors of Southern States, accompanied by a letter signed by Governor Orr, Governor Sharkey, Governor Parsons, Governor Worth, and others, which, while it recommends the adoption of the proposition, is decidedly non-committal and very brief. In about ten lines of newspaper print they say, in effect, that the acceptance of the proposition would virtually effect a compromise between the President and Congress, which they consider desirable.

It is known that the President has telegraphed to the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, which are now in session, and to prominent men in other Southern States, urging them to adopt this proposition. These telegrams he has sent with the understanding that they shall be used as coming from him, not in his official capacity, but as a private citizen.

It is expected that North Carolina will act first in the premises, and several men of prominence from Georgia and other Southern States, to whom the propositions have been submitted, have very promptly refused to render any opinion regarding the matter until after they hear from the action of that body. So far as heard from, the Southern press are against the proposition as they understand it now; but as they have not been able to get hold of it in its full details, they may change their minds. It will be telegraphed all through the South to-night.—*N. Y. World of yesterday.*

A Romantic History.

A California correspondent, in a recent letter, gives a sketch of one of the pioneers of that State, with a preliminary reflection that "there must be something exceedingly fascinating in the life of a trapper, spent, as his has been, among the wildest portions of the Sierras, to induce a person of his character to embrace it." The name of this young man is Hartly. He is about thirty years of age, although his fresh features make him look much younger. He is small in size, full and erect in figure, with a frame knit together with sinews of great strength and endurance.

Years ago he was clerk of an importing house in Philadelphia. By strict economy and close attention to business he laid by quite a nice little property, and had as fair prospects before him as any young man could desire. Then came the crisis of 1857, and left him penniless. Not discouraged by reverses of fortune, he left his Eastern home and came to California, and failing to obtain such a situation in the city as he thought himself entitled to, he went into the mountains and established himself as a hunter and a trapper among the Sierras. During the fall of 1861 he built a cabin on the head-waters of the American river, and proceeded to fortify himself against the coming winter. During that winter the snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight feet, and a snow-drift covered his cabin twenty-five feet below the surface, and so great was the pressure that it required thirteen massive timbers to support the roof. He tunnelled an entrance to the cabin which was sixty-five feet long.

During that time he tended two hundred and seventy-five traps and deadfalls, and he succeeded in obtaining many valuable animals. In 1862 and 1863 he lived in the vicinity of Castle Peak, where he remained for five months in complete isolation. At one time, when besieged by storms, he was kept a prisoner in his cabin for thirty-two days, the snow being at that time over fourteen feet deep over the surrounding country. In 1863 he heard from some herdsmen, who had been ranching their cattle in the mountains, that the country round about Meadow Lane abounded in ledges of some kind of metal, of what they were unable to tell. In the following year he penetrated the region alone, and from one of the high peaks near by he discovered the Excelsior ledge. He at the same time discovered the Great Eastern ledge, and at once located them. He also discovered and located numerous other mines, which, if they turn out as well as present appearances indicate, will make him one of the millionaires of the country.

A Green Christmas.—At Christmas there were to be seen in the open air, at Bonchurch, at the back of the Isle of Wight, broad beans in full bloom, and green peas in flower and pod; also a great many strawberries in flower and fruiting, large new potatoes, and heliotrope in bloom.

Mysterious Disappearance of an American Lady.

A Paris correspondent says:—A story appeared in the papers a few days ago of a young American lady having mysteriously disappeared from her residence in the Champs Elysees, leaving some children of tender years and her servants without any knowledge of her whereabouts. The husband, who has the greatest confidence in his wife—a confidence, according to all accounts, entirely justified by her character—came over from America the moment he heard the sad news, and has, with the aid of the French police, made fruitless researches. He ascertained that she was in the habit of going frequently to a well-known convent, situated in a beautiful park at Auteuil, with the ostensible object of letting the children play about the grounds.

One day last autumn, after returning from a drive to the convent, she put on her bonnet and shawl, and left the house, telling the servants in a tone of voice betraying annoyance, that that she was obliged to pay a visit on business. The newspaper not having given her name, and referred to her as Madame X., the tale might well have been a canard; but now a *communique* in the *Presse* infers that the police must know something about her. The object of the *communique* is to upbraid the *Presse* for having reflected upon the vigilance of the police in this as well as several other matters. The Administration, it is said, with a mystery quite on a par with the disappearance of the lady, feels compelled to maintain an extreme reserve on the subject, but is enabled to state that Madame X. has not been the victim of any personal assault.

General Joseph L. P. Ames,

formerly Chief of Police of Boston, and Quartermaster in General Sheridan's command, died in that city yesterday morning, aged sixty-seven years.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 smrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 16th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 2500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No. 16, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, etc. 7 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B KIMES & CO.
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 8m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
36§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 28§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
6§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
237 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 127 Depot Quartermaster.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM Philadelphia for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR
Norfolk, Weldon, Raleigh, Newbern, Charlotte, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston, Kingsville, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, West Point, Montgomery, Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 659 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 ? GENERAL AGENT.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22d, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 330 miles from Philadelphia.)

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·55 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M., and Oil City at 9·45 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·50 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M., and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·25 A. M., and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M., and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·25 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit Hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, &c.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 8·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M. next day, remain over night and take the 6·55 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE and DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to CRISFIELD, Md., thence by the GREAT SOUTHERN INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, to NORFOLK, Va., connecting with THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY, to MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

THIS ROUTE OFFERS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL COMPETING TRANSPORTATION LINES. Shippers by this Line SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY. The marine risk between Crisfield and Norfolk is assumed by the Company, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, WITH GUARANTIED TIME from Philadelphia TO ALL PROMINENT SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN POINTS.

Freights for NORFOLK, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, and all points in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, forwarded at as low rates as by any other Line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R., BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FIVE P. M., will reach Norfolk TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER ROUTE. This UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH gives the shipper of SOUTHERN FREIGHTS from Philadelphia ADVANTAGES NOT BEFORE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
General Eastern Agent Southern Inland Navigation and Delaware Railroad Companies,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street. Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1·20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·33 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents R. B. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. B. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·1 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10·00 A. M. and	11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2......8·20 A. M. and	7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Ac. (1st class	2·25
com. and Emigrant	2d do. 1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·00, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M., 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·06 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACTORS' BAL MASQUE.—"*The Actors' Order of Friendship*, a deserving and old established Dramatic Benevolent Association of this city, announce a Fancy Dress Ball, to be given at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday, February 22, 1867. May we not successfully invoke the patronage of the public generally on this praiseworthy and humane effort to establish and make permanent a Theatrical Fund for the support of such performers who should be obliged, through infirmity or accident, to retire from the stage?

Since the days of Garrick provision for aged members of the profession has been devised and carried out successfully in England and on the European continent, but not in America.

"The American Dramatic Fund Association," located in New York, is now in effectual operation through liberal benefactions. The slow progress of this laudable fund caused a number of actors, some few years ago, to band together in order to meet the pressing exigencies of the needy members of the profession; hence arose the nucleus of the present "Actors' Order of Friendship," which has dispensed much good in relieving numbers of their sisters and brothers. Its charities—or, rather, its legitimate alleviations to its members—have been many, exhausting, in a measure, its limited capital. A replenishing of the treasury is necessary to its usefulness, and feeling right in a humane cause, they thus appeal to the public for aid. We anticipate a brilliant *fete*, and a full representation of the artists from the various theatres in the city. Tickets may be obtained from the Managers, and at Risley's book-stand, Continental Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA.—Miss Caroline Richings deserves all the success she is now meeting with. Her operas cannot be produced in any language better than they are by this troupe. Her artists, orchestra, and chorus are the best in this country, and certainly they have not in European organization that can vie with this in fresh voices or general completeness. This evening Donizetti's comic opera of *Don Pasquale*, with all the artists, including Miss Richings, in the cast. This being a popular opera, and the music familiar, another large audience may be looked for.

To-morrow (Friday) evening Miss Caroline Richings will take a benefit.

On Saturday afternoon a grand operatic matinee will be given.

No opera on Saturday evening.

THE CHESNUT—*The Shamrock*.—This beautiful drama has become a great favorite with the admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and nightly fills the Chesnut. The acting is all that can be desired, and the scenery appropriate and beautiful. It will be given every evening until further notice. The *Windmill* concludes the performance.

THE ARCH.—Another crowded house last night to witness Mr. G. L. Fox's glorious pantomime of *Jack and Gill*. Nothing ever presented in this city can compete with the beauty of the last scene, or the comicalities of Mr. Fox as Clown. To-morrow (Friday), Mr. Fox's benefit, when he personates for the first time his celebrated character of "Wormwood," in the farce of *The Lottery Ticket*, and "Jack" and "Clown" in *Jack and Gill*. Mr. Fox is celebrated as a comedian as well as pantomimist, and the novelty of seeing him in three characters will crowd the Arch to-morrow evening.

THE WALNUT.—This evening benefit of Owen Fawcett, when he presents an entire new bill, comedy and drama. *The Miller of New Jersey* and *War to the Knife*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's great variety troupe have been very successful. A very attractive bill is offered this evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer their three great burlesques this evening, besides the usual melange of music and jokes.

COKER, THE BOY SOPRANO.—This wonderful boy has returned to this country from a most successful tour over the Continent of Europe, having appeared there before the principal crowned heads, and received immense commendation and applause. We are happy to announce that he is to give two concerts in Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, at the Assembly Buildings, and he will surely meet with that success to which his merit entitles him. He will likely be assisted by Mr. Wehli, the great Pianist, Miss Nettie Sterling, of New York, and other distinguished *artistes*.

THE OLD FOLKS.—Father Baldwin's Brother Jonathan Old Folks Troupe will open a season of concert music at National Hall, on to-morrow (Friday) evening. This troupe has been very successful in other cities, and we sincerely hope our friends will attend their concerts, and give them the encouragement merited. They are warmly endorsed by Judge Williams, of Pottsville, and other distinguished men.

MR. HEMPHILL'S BENEFIT.—To-morrow (Friday) evening Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, takes his benefit. *Popping the Question*, *Bosom Friends*, and *Sweethearts and Wives* will be presented. Such a bill of comedy is rarely offered.

MR. KENNEDY and his daughter will give the next *nox ambrosiana* on to-morrow (Friday) evening. His programme is one of the best yet offered.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, formerly a slave, will deliver a lecture at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, this evening, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on the subject, "Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men in the Rebellion."

Arrest of the Franconia (N. H). Murderer.

It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. George Maxwell, of Franconia, N. H., was brutally murdered in his own house, on Sunday evening, December 8, 1866, his head being nearly severed from his body with an axe, his house ransacked and robbed of all the valuables it contained, after which the murderer stole his horse and buggy, and drove to Gorham (some forty miles), there left the team, and took the Grand Trunk Railroad, and started towards Canada. Here all trace of the murderer was lost.

Some five weeks after this time Mr. Moses Sargent, a private detective of this city, undertook to "work up" the case, and, if possible, get on the trail of the murderer. Mr. Sargent proceeded to Franconia, and went busily at work to get as good a description as possible of the horrible and fiendish deed. He ascertained the fiend's name to be Samuel Mills, an Englishman about twenty-eight years old, and that he had been employed in the gold mines at Lisbon, N. H., some ten miles from where the murder was committed. Mills is a miner by trade.

Mr. Sargent forwarded a minute description of Mills to the agents of the different mines in New Hampshire, and in other States, and started himself for Canada, where he got on his trail; all the time keeping up telegraphic communication with the selectmen of Franconia. After undergoing great deprivations and hardships in travelling through Canada by day and night, through snow drifts and storms, with the thermometer frequently at twenty-five degrees below zero, Mr. Sargent finally succeeded in tracing his game, and received a telegram saying that the supposed murderer had been arrested at Galena, Ill., upon the strength of the description he had caused to be circulated through the country.

Mr. Sargent started immediately for Chicago, where he will await the arrival of a messenger bearing a requisition from the Governor of New Hampshire, upon receipt of which he will proceed to Galena, and there take charge of the murderer, and deliver him to the authorities of New Hampshire. Since the arrest of Mills he has acknowledged that to be his name, and that he formerly worked in the gold mines at Lisbon, N. H.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Brother of Surratt.

It is known to persons resident in Washington, though perhaps not to the country generally, that John H. Surratt has a brother Isaac, who was in the Rebel army during the war. It has just come to light that this brother went to Mexico immediately after the downfall of Richmond. Nothing was known of him till October, 1865, when General Sheridan, then at New Orleans, learned that he had appeared in Monterey, and crossed into Texas, with the avowed intention of coming to Washington to assassinate the President. General Steele, in command on the frontier, very soon confirmed this intelligence, and Secretary Stanton thereupon felt justified in placing a guard about the White House, which was kept there for some time. No intimation of the matter was given the President, as it was feared he would not receive such protection. He finally got an idea into his head that the guards were detectives, and called Secretary Stanton to account in violent language. This led to an explanation, and the subsequent withdrawal of the guards.

The Mormon Girls.

Richard Williams, who delivered a lecture at Buffalo, recently, on the Mormons, alluded as follows to one of the disturbing elements among the Saints:—

"There is one element among themselves that is troublesome. The general testimony of the Gentiles who have lived in intimate social relations with them is that the young girls (to their honor be it said) are mostly disaffected. Growing up with it, they have seen the institution with all its abominations, and opposed as it is to all their holier feelings and better instincts, no amount of spiritual thunder can entirely control them. Here, as everywhere, they are a privileged class, and cannot very well be whipped or imprisoned. Like most of the descendants of Eve, they will talk, and are ever ready to elope with a Gentile who has the courage, and can get away with them. They cannot marry a Gentile and remain peacefully at home. Very naturally, they prefer a whole Gentile to one-tenth of a Mormon. The most effectual way of breaking up the whole system would be to send an army of 10,000 unmarried men there, and protect every man who married a Mormon woman, and brought her to camp. We might in this way get rid of the nuisance without bloodshed or incurring the odium of a religious persecution."

Increase of Ocean Telegraph Facilities.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field sailed for England on board the steamship Cuba to-day. He goes out on the business of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, to order a submarine cable which is to be laid from Placentia Bay to Sydney, in Cape Breton, or to some point nearer on the coast, where it will meet the Western Union lines, thus saving the risk of the long land lines in Newfoundland. These lines, however, are to be kept up, and as soon as the spring opens a line is to be built over the old road cut through the forests by the Newfoundland Company ten or twelve years ago. There will then be three perfect lines, which should prevent any failure hereafter in the prompt transmission of news. With these improved land lines, and the new submarine cable to Cape Breton, the chain of electric communication with Europe will be complete. The Englishmen interested in the Atlantic Cable enterprise have been very desirous that a cable should connect Heart's Content and Boston; but that would cost a million dollars in gold; while the proposed cable may be laid for about a third of the sum, and will, it is understood, with the other lines, answer every purpose.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

Handsomely Done.

General Sheridan sent, a few days ago, to Miss Rebecca Wright, of Winchester, Va., an elegant gold watch, an exquisitely wrought chain, a brooch, and charms. The brooch is of gold, beautifully wrought into a gauntlet, and set with pearls.

One of the charms, as a correspondent informs us, is a sword set with very valuable diamonds. Accompanying this magnificent gift was an autograph letter from General Sheridan, acknowledging Miss Wright's services, which led to the General's success at Winchester, in the battle of the 19th September, 1864.

Miss Wright was a young Quakeress, well known for her faith in a united nationality, and understood to be willing to aid the cause at any sacrifice. When General Sheridan was in great doubt how to act, he sent a scout to the lady, who, writing upon a slip of paper which she inclosed in tinfoil, directed it to be placed in the mouth, that it might escape the enemy's search, and thus furnished the information that enabled the General to achieve his victory.

Diplomatic Missions from Greece.

A letter dated Athens, January 12, says:—The Chamber has voted two hundred thousand drachmas (ninety cents each) for the despatch of an extraordinary diplomatic mission to the Great Powers, and a million for the acquisition of rifles. The Government has named the following gentlemen:—To Paris, M. Feligiandis; to St. Petersburg, M. Metaxas; to London, M. Brailas; to Florence, M. Conduriotis; to Washington, M. Rangallee; to Vienna, M. Mavrocordato.

Operations in Candia are interrupted by the cold. Ali Pacha has declined the proposal of the Russian Ambassador to establish neutral hospitals in the island of Candia. The Governor of Thessaly, Edhem Pacha, is distributing arms among the Mussulman population of that province.

Going to Dakota.

It is stated that Dr. Burleigh, delegate from Dakota, has organized a party to take a trip out through Dakota, to start on June 1. The party is to consist of Senators Wade, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Chandler, Howard, Yates, Morrill, of Maine, and Poland. Representatives—Williams, Govode, and Bingham; Hon. E. McPherson and Chief Justice Carter. They will set out from Yankton, and go down Red river to the British possessions, then along the line of the projected Pacific Railroad to Yellowstone river, and then return down the river. They are to have a military escort, and Indians to supply them with subsistence, and will be gone about three months.

A Consistent Republican.

Alberto Mario, the husband of Jessie White Mario, has just sent to the Italian Minister of War the subjoined letter. Signor Mario was a captain of the staff with Garibaldi in the late war:—

"SIR:—For the same reason which prevented me from accepting the medal for military valor in 1860, I cannot accept it now. A republican now as then, I neither can nor ought to receive decorations from the monarchy. Your Excellency will understand that in this refusal there cannot be intended the least shade of discourtesy, the matter being a mere question of principle. Believe me, etc.,

"ALBERTO MARIO."

The Davenport Brothers in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Herald* writes, under date of January 12:—

"The Davenport Brothers, with their cords and guitar and their wonderful cupboard, are drawing crowds of spectators to the great hall of the Artists' Club three times a week. They will probably become a fashionable attraction, as they have had the honor of going through their performances before the imperial family. After having been roughly handled in so many places, they appear to have become wiser; they say nothing about spirits, but perform their clever tricks like any other conjurors."

A New Ten-Cent Coin Wanted.

We think the time has come when the Government might profitably, to the treasury and country, put into the small currency a new ten-cent coin of nickel and copper. We are not yet near enough to the specie standard to bring out the silver dime; but a new coin of the same legal value, of inferior metals, would answer for the present just as well, and, in relieving us of all those little dirty bits of paper below the denomination of twenty-five cents, would be a great improvement in the way of small change.—*N. Y. Herald*.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $21; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $5.
Come and convince yourselves.
11 16 3m 6p

FOR RENT.

CHEAPEST RENT IN THE CITY.—Only Twenty Dollars per month for a pleasant Office Room on the first floor, No. 521 Chesnut street, opposite the State House. Possession immediately. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, 2 5 3t No. 407 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished House on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 2 6 6t No. 952 S. FOURTH Street.

A WOOD ENGRAVER OR LITHOGRAPHER can rent a large and well lighted Room, at [2 7 3t No. 241 DOCK Street.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—FIRST-class Dwelling, Chesnut street, near Twentieth. 2 7 2t* B. F. GLENN, No. 123 S. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On Thursday Evening,
The 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice collection of fine proof framed engravings, carefully selected from the great modern artists. Among them are Martin, Firth, Arsdale, Herring, Johnstone, Turner, Frank, Stone, Landseer, Le Jeune, Thompson, Barker, F. Taylor, Sant, and others. Sale peremptory. 2 5 2t

SALE OF FINELY-CARVED AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, AND GROUPES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, GILT CANDELABRAS, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
February 13, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a fine collection of the above mentioned articles, including five superior bronze 31-day clocks, all the importation of a well-known firm.
The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 12th instant. 2 7 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS.
5 18 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., ETC., BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday,
February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t
Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CHEGARAY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4. [1 14t
TERMS.
Day scholars, per session $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session $200 00

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, etc., will be offered for two weeks at a GREAT SACRIFICE, in order to make room for extensive alterations at the
Fashionable Millinery Establishment
OF
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths3m] No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18 6

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 6

GROCERIES, ETC.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS."
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS.
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
COULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!
Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 16 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mths6t

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867] 1 19 6m,

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.
LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS
NEW WHITE GOODS,
Both Plain and Check,
OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.
Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF
1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
IMPORTERS OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18½ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins,
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT
N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3, $3·50. 2

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES
WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
UNTIL MARCH 1,
At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc.
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE, J. R. DU BOIS.
11 7 wfhtu3mrp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
TAILOR DEPARTMENT,
SECOND STORY.
BALANCE OF
BOYS' CLOTHING
MUCH REDUCED IN PRICE.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, FROM $6 TO $15.
GOOD SUITS FOR $6, $8, $10, and $12.
MEN'S CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER.
With a well-organized force for the manufacture and sale of
CLOTHING,
And with large, convenient, attractive, and well-lighted rooms, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever to our friends and patrons.
Wholesale buyers of FINE CLOTHING invited to examine. [1 2 tuths6mp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, would say that our stock was never larger or more varied, consisting of the following:—
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELLINGS, by the yard,
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, ready made,
SHIRT BOSOMS, for Evening Wear,
CRUMB CLOTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN LAWNS, AND BIRDS'-EYE,
MARKED DOWN.
200 PIECES
Power-Loom Table Linen,
SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION
PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.
GEORGE MILLIKEN
9 14 thstu6mrp] LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER

E. M. NEEDLES
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.
At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to
GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 24 to 4 yards in circumference, every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 29 6rp